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A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling on the South side of the Public Square, 1st door East of the Erie Bank Building. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to restore them of pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

Poetry and Miscellany.

WORK AWAY.

Work away!
For the Master's eye is on us,
Never off us, still upon us,
Night and day.
Work away!
Keep the busy fingers plying,
Keep the ceaseless shuttles flying,
See that never thread lie wrong;
Let not clash nor clatter round us,
Sound of whirling wheel confound us
Steady, hand, let wool be strong
And firm that has to last so long.
Work away.

Keep upon the anvil ringing
Stroke of hammer; on the gloom
Set 'twixt cradle and 'twixt tomb,
Shower of fiery sparkles flinging;
Keep the mighty furnace glowing,
Keep the red ore hissing, flowing
Swift within the ready mould;
See that each one than the old
Still be fitter, still be fairer
For the servant's use, and rarer
For the Master to behold.
Work away!

Work away!
For the Leader's eye is on us,
Never off us, still upon us,
Night and day!
Wide the trackless prairies round us;
Deep and savage mountains bound us;
Far away
Smile the soft savannahs green;
Rivers sweep and roll between:
Work away!
Bring your axes, woodmen true,
Smite the forest till the blue
Of heaven's sunny eye looks through
Every wide and tangled glade;
Jungle, swamp and thicket shade
Give to-day!

Work away!
For the Father's eye is on us,
Never off us, still upon us,
Night and day!
WORK AND PRAY!
Pray, and work will be completer;
Work, and prayer will be the sweeter:
Love, and prayer and work the fleeter
Will ascend upon their way.

Fear not lest the busy finger
Weave a net the soul to stay;
Give her wing—she will not linger
Soaring to the source of day.
Clearing clouds that still divide us
From the azure depths of rest,
She will come again! beside us,
With the sunshine on her breast,
Sit and sing to us, while quickest
Our the unglen move,
While the outward din is thickest,
Songs that she hath learned above.

Live in Future as in Present;
Work for both while yet the day
Is our own! For lord and peasant,
Long and bright as summer's day,
Cometh soon our Holiday!
Work away!

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE TWO MOTTOES.

In the coach-office at Cernay stood two young men who had just taken their places for Kayserberg. They were of the same age—each about four-and-twenty; but there were remarkable differences in their physiognomy and general appearance. The shorter of the two was dark, pale, and quick in his movements, and of an impatient vivacity of manner which betrayed, at a first glance, his southern origin. His companion, on the contrary, tall, fair and ruddy, was a perfect type of that mixed Alsatian race, in which French expansiveness is happily blended with German good humor. On the ground at their feet were two small portmanteaus, upon which cards of address were fastened with sealing wax. On one of these cards was inscribed

HENRY FORTIN, Marseilles;

and at its four corners a seal had impressed upon the wax the motto "Mon Droit."

On the other card was written:

JOSEPH MULZEN, Strasburg;

and the motto of the seal was "Caritas."

The office keeper had entered their names in his book, and added the words "with the two portmanteaus," when Henry demanded that these should be weighed. They would be weighed at Kayserberg, the office keeper replied. The young man said it would be inconvenient to be delayed by that formality at the moment of their arrival. It was his right, he maintained, to have them weighed at once. The office-keeper, thus hard pressed, grew obstinate in his turn. In vain did Joseph interfere, and remind Henry that they had barely time to dine before departure. In virtue of his motto, the Marseillese never gave way when he thought he was right; and he always thought that. At last the office-keeper, weary of the dispute, beat a retreat, and escaped into his dwelling-house. Henry would have continued the discussion with the porter, but fortunately he spoke nothing but German. So he was fain to accompany his friend to the inn, venting upon him by the way, the superabundance of his ill humor.

"By heavens!" he exclaimed, as soon as they were in the street, "you would make a saint swear. What! you would not back me against that obstinate fellow!"

"It seems to me," replied Joseph, with a smile, "that it was rather he who was in want of a backer; you brought forward as formidable an array of arguments as if your fortune or your honor had been at stake."

"In your opinion, then, I should have done better not to have defended my right?"

"When the right is not worth defending."

"Ah, how like you!" interrupted Henry, warmly; "you are always ready to yield; one must be walking over your body before you think of defending yourself. Instead of considering the world a battle-field, you take it to be a drawing-room, for the interchange of courtesies."

"Not so," replied Joseph, "but a great ship, all the passengers of which owe each other reciprocal friendliness and toleration. Every man is my friend until he has declared himself my enemy."

"For my part, I consider every man my enemy until he has declared himself my friend," replied the Marseillese. "It is a prudent system, which I have always found answer, and I advise you to adopt it at Kayserberg. There we shall find ourselves face to face with our uncle's other heirs, who will not fail to appropriate all they can of the inheritance. For my part, I am determined to concede nothing to them."

Thus conversing, the cousins reached the White Horse inn, and entered the public dining-room, which was unoccupied, save by the hostess, who was laying, for three persons only, a large table at one end of the apartment. Henry ordered two more knives and forks, to be laid for himself and Joseph.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the woman, "but you cannot dine here:"

"Why so?"

"Because, the three persons for whom we have laid this table desire to dine alone."

"Let them dine in their own room then," replied Henry abruptly. "This is the public room and the public table; here every traveler has a right to enter and dine."

"What matter," said Joseph, "whether we dine here or in another room?"

"And what does it matter to those three persons whether we dine here or not?" retorted Henry.

"They came before you, sir," objected the hostess.

"Then in your Inn, it is the first comers who lay down the law?"

"Besides that, they are persons whom we know."

And you care more for them than you do for us?" said Henry.

"You understand, sir, that when customers are in the case—"

"All other travelers must submit to their caprices."

"Your dinner shall be laid elsewhere."

"Yes, with broken meats from your favorites, table, I suppose."

The hostess was hurt by this imputation upon her establishment.

"If the gentleman is afraid of getting a bad dinner at the White Horse, there are other Inns at Cernay," said she.

"I was just thinking so," replied Henry quickly, taking up his hat. And without listening to Joseph, who tried to detain him, he darted out of the room, and disappeared.

Mulzen knew by experience that the best plan, in cases like the present, was to let his cousin's ill-humor burn itself out, and that any attempt to reason served only to aggravate his pugnacity. He resolved, therefore, to let him seek his dinner elsewhere, and ordered his own to be served up in an adjoining department. But just as he was about adjourning to it, the three expected guests entered the public room. These were an old lady and her niece and a gentleman about fifty years old, just occurhostess, who was telling it to Joseph, who bowed, and was withdrawing, when the gentleman detained him. "I am grieved, sir," said he urbanely, "to learn the dispute that has occurred. In desiring to dine alone, our object was to avoid the society of persons whose conversation and manners might have shocked these ladies. But, certainly, we were far from desiring to drive away customers from the White Horse, as your friend perhaps believed; and in proof of what I say, I beg you to do us the favor of sitting down to dinner with us."

Joseph would have refused, declaring himself in no way offended by a precaution which he found quite natural; but Mr. Rosman (it was thus the two ladies called their companion) pressed his invitation in so cordial and friendly a manner, that he ended in accepting.

The old lady, who seemed little accustomed to travel, set down opposite to him, with her neice, and heaved a sigh.

"You are tired, Charlotte," said Mr. Rosman.

"Tired indeed!" replied the old woman; "as well I may be, after being shaken up for a whole day in that crazy coach, getting my meals irregularly, and running all manner of dangers; for I know not how we escaped being upset twenty times, the diligence was always leaning to one side or the other! I would give a year of my life that our journey were at an end."

"Fortunately the bargain is impossible!" cried the young lady, smiling and kissing her aunt.

"Yes, yes, you laugh at my troubles," said Miss Charlotte, in a half grumbling, half affectionate tone; "young ladies now-a-day, fear nothing!—They travel by railway and steamboat—they would travel by baloons, if they could get places. It is the Revolution that has made them so bold. Before that, the bravest among them traveled only in carts, or on ass-back, and even then, when they had pressing business. I have heard my mother say that she never would travel in any other way than on foot."

"Yes," observed Mr. Rosman, "and therefore, her farthest journey was only to the chief town of her canton."

"That did not prevent her being a worthy and happy woman," replied Miss Charlotte. "When a bird has built his nest he stays there. The present custom of passing one's time upon the high-road, impairs one's love of home and family; people get a habit of being at home everywhere. It may be more advantageous to society at large, but it renders individuals less good and less happy."

"Come, come, Charlotte," said Mr. Rosman, gaily; "your late jolting has set you against all journeys, but I hope your discontent will disappear before this excellent soup. I appeal to your impartiality whether a better can be got, even at Fontaine."

The dialogue continued in this strain of affectionate familiarity. Joseph at first maintained a discreet silence, but Mr. Rosman spoke to him several times, and conversation had become general, when the waiter came to say that the diligence was about starting. They paid for their dinner, and hastened to the coach-office.

On arriving there, Joseph saw his cousin hurrying up. Whilst Mulzen had dined, Henry had run from one tavern to another, finding nothing ready at any of them, and at last, pressed for time, he had been fain to buy a roll and some fruit, which he ate as he ran.

As may be imagined, the frugal repast had done little to sweeten his temper. Joseph abstained from questioning him. Indeed he had no time, for the way bill was already being called over, and the travelers were about to take their places, when the office keeper discovered that he had made a mistake, had booked two persons too many, and that the coach was full without Mulzen and Fortin.

"Full!" cried Henry; "but I paid you my fare!"

"I will return it to you, sir," replied the clerk.

"Not at all," answered the young man. "Having once taken my money, there is a contract between us. I have a right to a place, and a place I will have."

And so saying, he grasped a strap and ascended the imperial, where was a place yet unfilled. The traveler to whom it belonged protested against this usurpation; but Henry persisted, declaring that none had a right to make him get down, and that if any attempted it, he would repel violence by violence. Joseph in vain endeavored to compromise the matter; the Marseillese, whose humor had been by no means mended by his bad dinner, persisted in his resolution.

"To every one his right," cried he, "that is my motto; yours is charity. Be as charitable as you please; for my part I am satisfied with justice. I have paid for this place; it belongs to me. I shall keep it."

The traveler whose place he filled, claimed it by priority of possession; but Henry, who was a lawyer, replied by quotations from the code. There was a sharp interchange of violent explanations, recriminations and menaces. Miss Charlotte, who had heard everything from her place in the coupe, groaned and sighed her alarm, and recommenced her diatribes against traveling in general, and public vehicles in particular. At last, Joseph perceiving that the dispute became more and more envenomed, proposed to the office keeper to have a horse put to a cabriolet which stood in the yard, and in which he and the dispossessed traveler would continue their journey. The expedient was adopted by the parties concerned, and the diligence set off.

It was in the month of November: the air, damp and chilly at the moment of departure, grew colder still as night approached. Henry Fortin, accustomed to the sun of Providence, was anything but comfortable in his exposed place upon the top of the diligence. In vain did he button his great coat to the very chin; he shivered like a leaf in the frigid evening fog. His lips were blue, his teeth chattered! Soon a small icy rain, driven full in his face by the wind, penetrated his clothes. His neighbor protected by an ample blanket cloak, might easily have spared him a portion of it, and been no worse off himself; but the neighbor was a corpulent shop keeper, very tender of his own person and extremely careless of the comfort of others. When Fortin refused to give up the place of which he had taken possession, the fat man applauded, declaring that "every one traveled for his own account and should look after his own interests;" principles which the young man found then perfectly reasonable, and from one of the journey, the stout traveler put his head out of his cloak, looked at his neighbor and said—

"You seem very cold, sir?"

"I am wet to the skin," replied Fortin, who could hardly speak.

The fat man shook himself in his huge wrapper, as if enjoying the warmth and dryness it secured him.

"It is very bad for the health to get wet," said he philosophically. "Another time I advise you to bring a cloak like mine; it is very warm and not dear."

Having given this sensible advice, he withdrew his comfortable countenance within his snug garment, and relapsed into a luxurious doze.

It was long after nightfall when the diligence arrived at Keyserburg. Half dead with cold, Fortin scrambled down from the roof and sought refuge in the kitchen, where a large fire blazed. On entering, he found a group of travelers already assembled round the cheerful hearth, and amongst them, to his surprise, were his cousin and the traveler whom he had deprived of his place. The cabriolet had taken them by a cross-road, which was a short cut, and they had been an hour at the inn.

On remarking his cousin's deplorable plight, Mulzen at once gave up his chair to him; as for the traveler whom Fortin had dispossessed at Cernay, he could not restrain a hearty laugh.

"Upon my word," he cried, "I must thank this gentleman for having driven me from the imperial of the diligence; for, had he not done so, I should now be wet and half frozen as he is, instead of being warm and comfortable as I am."

Fortin's position was altogether too bad to admit of a retort; he sat down before the fire, and tried to warm himself.

As soon as he was a little revived, he asked for a room and a bed; but the Keyserberg fair was only just over; and the inn was full of persons who were to leave next morning. Joseph and his companion, although they had arrived before the diligence, had found but one small bed vacant, which the former had generously given up to the latter. However, after much inquiry and investigation, it came out that there was another bed disengaged; but this stood in a room with four others, occupied by four pedlars, who refused to admit a stranger into the apartment.

"Did they engage the room for themselves alone?" inquired Fortin.

"By no means," replied the innkeeper.

"Then you have a right to dispose of the unoccupied bed."

"Undoubtedly."

"Then what reason do they give for refusing to admit a fifth person into the room?"

"No reason at all, but they are four rough looking fellows, and nobody cared to have a quarrel with them."

Fortin rose quickly from his seat.

"That is weakness," cried he. For my part, I certainly will not sleep upon a chair, because four strangers think proper to monopolise five beds.—Show me their room. They must be made to hear reason.

"Have a care, Henry," said Mulzen. "They are brutal, ill conditioned fellows."

"Does their brutality entitle them to make us sit up all night?" sharply demanded the native of Marseilles. "No *pardieu!* I will go to bed in spite of them."

He put on his traveling cap, and was leaving the room in company with the innkeeper, when Mr. Rodman, who, whilst seeking a man to carry his baggage, had overheard the conversation, and approached the two cousins.

"I perceive, gentlemen," said he, with his friendly, smiling air, "that you have difficulty in finding beds for to-night.

"I shall not long be without one, replied Henry, passing on.

"One moment," said Mr. Rosman. "Those men will perhaps reply to your reasons with insults, and you may have difficulty in getting them to admit your right. Had you not better accept beds at my house gentlemen? I live but a few yards off, and shall have the pleasure in receiving you."

Fortin and Mulzen bowed, and returned their thanks for this hospitable invitation—but in very different tones. That of Mulzen was grateful and joyous; that of his companion constrained although polite. Henry had not yet forgotten that Mr. Rosman was the primary cause of the meagreness of his dinner at Cernay.

"You are too obliging, sir," said he, softening his voice; "but I would not on any account occasion you so much trouble. It is well, besides, to give a lesson to those people, and to teach them to respect the rights of travelers."

Having thus spoken, he again bowed, and betook himself to the apartment occupied by the pedlars. Mulzen fearing a quarrel, followed him; but whether it was because that the hawkers did not much care about the matter, or that they were daunted by the Provencal's resolute mien, they contented themselves with a little grumbling, in spite of which Henry installed himself in the fifth bed. His cousin relieved of his apprehensions, then re-descended the stairs and joined Mr. Rosman, who had been so obliging as to wait for him.

Miss Charlotte and her niece Louisa were preparing the tea table before a crackling fire of fircones. Mulzen's guide spoke a few words in a low voice to the two ladies, who received the young man with courteous kindness. They made him sit down at table, and Louisa filled the cups. As to Miss Charlotte, she had not yet recovered from the fatigue of her journey; seated in her arm chair, she fancied she still felt the jolts of the diligence, and heard the rattle of the wheels in the singing of the kettles.—She did not forget, however, to inquire what had become of the young man who had carried the imperial of the diligence by assault at Cernay, and Mr. Rosman related what had just occurred at the inn.

"Bless me," cried Miss Charlotte, "he passes his life in search of quarrels and litigation!—He is a man to be avoided like a pestilence."

"It is impossible to have a better heart or more upright character," replied Mulzen; "but he makes a point of acting up to his motto: To every one his right!"

"Whereas your motto is Charity," rejoined the old lady with a smile. "Oh! I overheard all that passed at Cernay's."

"You travel together?" inquired Mr. R——

came to Kayserberg to be present at the opening of a will, which takes place to-morrow."

"A will!" repeated Miss Charlotte, in a tone of surprise.

"The will of our uncle, Doctor Harver."

The two ladies and Mr. Rosman looked at each other.

"Ah! you are the doctor's relatives!" said Mr. Rosman, gazing at the young man with a certain degree of interest. "Chance could hardly have directed you better, sir, for I was his oldest and most intimate friend."

This sort of mutual recognition led to the conversation about the deceased doctor. Mulzen had never seen him, but he felt for him that sort of respectful regard which instinct establishes between members of the same family. He talked a long time of the doctor; listened with great interest to details of his life and of his last moments; and at last after one of those intimate conversations in which heart and mind throw off disguise, and display themselves as they really are, he retired to bed, delighted with his hosts, who, on their part were equally pleased with him.

Tired with his journey, it was late when he awoke next morning. He hastened to dress himself, in order to seek his cousin, whom he was to accompany to the notary with whom the will was deposited. But, on going down into the breakfast room he found the notary there, with Mr. Rosman and with Fortin, for whom a messenger had been sent. Miss Charlotte and Louisa soon appeared. When all were assembled, Mr. Rosman turned to the young men and said, with a smile:

"All here present are interested in the matter which brings you to Kayserberg, gentlemen: for my sister-in-law, Miss Charlotte Revel, and my neice, Miss Louisa Armand, whose guardian I am, have come hither, like yourselves, to witness the opening of the will of their brother, and uncle, Dr. Harver.

The two young men bowed to Miss Charlotte and Miss Louisa, who returned their salutation.

"Since accident has brought together all the parties concerned," continued Mr. Rosman, "I thought the doctor's last wishes might be made public here as well as at the notary's office."

Fortin made a sign of assent. Everybody sat down, and the notary was about to break the seal of the will when he checked himself.

"This will," said he, "is of old date, and, during the latter month of his life, Dr. Harver told me several times that it was his intention to destroy it, so that each of his heirs might receive the share regulated by law. The non-execution of his intention I can explain only by the suddenness of his death. I deem it my duty to declare this; and now I ask all the interested persons here present whether they are disposed to fulfill the Doctor's expressed intention, and to cancell the will with one consent, before any know whom the document enriches."

This unexpected proposal was followed by a pause of some moment's duration. Mulzen was the first to break silence.

"As far as I am concerned," said he, modestly, "having no particular claim upon the good will of the deceased, I cannot consider that I make a sacrifice in agreeing to an equal division of the property, and I am quite willing to consent to it."

"For my part," said Miss Charlotte, "I make no objections whatever."

"In the name of my ward," said Mr. Rosman, "I give my consent."

"Then," said the notary, turning to Henry, "there is only this gentleman."

Fortin seemed somewhat embarrassed.

"Like my cousin," he at last said, "I have no ground to expect that the will favors me, but that is the very reason why I should be guarded in my decision. Whatever may have been the doctor's intentions, his will alone can now be considered to express them; to neutralize beforehand his testamentary dispositions, is to infringe both on the rights of the will, and on those of the unknown legatee."

"Let us say no more about it," interrupted the notary. "Prompt and perfect unanimity could alone make legitimate my proposition. Let us remain in the strict limits of legal rights—as you, sir, propose; and now please to listen.

With these words he tore open the envelope, opened the will, and read as follows:—

"Of the four persons who can lay claim to my inheritence, I know but two:—my sister Charlotte Revel, and my niece, Louisa Armand. But these two, long united by the strictest affection, have but one common interest, and may be considered in fact to constitute but one person; with respect to them therefore, I have only Louisa to consider. My first intention was to bequeath to her all I possess; but it afterwards occurred to me that one of my two nephews might be equally worthy of my regard.—The sole difficulty is to find out which of the two it is.

"Unable to investigate this point myself, and well knowing the intelligence and right-mindedness of my niece, Louisa, I refer the matter to her judgment; and I constitute my sole heir that one of the two cosins whom she shall select for her husband.

"HYACINTH."

When the notary paused, after completing the perusal of the will of the eccentric but well-meaning doctor, a silence of some duration ensued.—The two young men look embarrassed, Louisa held down her head.

"Truly," cried Miss Charlotte at last, "the doctor has bequeathed a very difficult task to my neice."

"Less difficult than you think, sister, said Rosman, smiling. "I have long been well acquainted with the contents of Harver's will, and I made inquiries in consequence. The result of those inquiries convinced me that, whatever her choice, there was nothing to fear for Louisa."

"Then let Miss Armand decide," said the notary laughing. "Since there is safety in either case, she has but to consult her inspirations."

"I will beg my aunt to decide for me," murmured the young girl, throwing herself into Miss Charlotte's arms.

"Decide," cried the old lady;——"it is very perplexing, my dear, and really I do not know."

But, whilst uttering these words with an air of indecision, Miss Charlotte's first glance was at Mulzen. Fortin perceived this.

"Ah, Madam, cried he quickly, "I see that your choice is made, and whatever my regrets, I cannot but approve it. Mademoiselle," he continued, talk-

deserving than I am."

"Your present conduct proves the contrary," said Miss Charlotte, touched by this generosity; "but we already know Mr. Mulzen a little, and then—in short, you deserve to hear the whole truth——"

"Tell it me, by all means," interrupted Fortin.

"Well, then, his motto encourages, whilst yours deters me; he promises indulgence and yours justice. Alas! my dear sir, justice may suffice for angels, but men have need of charity."

"You are perhaps right, madam," said Henry Fortin, thoughtfully; "yesterday and to-day everything seems to combine to give me a lesson. The rigid defence of my right has always turned against me, while my cousin's benevolence has in every instance profited him. Mulzen was in the right; his motto is better than mine, for it is nearer to the law of God. Christ did not say, "To every one his rights;" but rather, "Love your neighbor as yourself."

What they do at the top of the Earth.

Thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea! At a perpendicular elevation of upwards of two miles and a half, nearly on the snow line of the Andes, stands the topmost city of the earth, Cerro de Pasco. It is the capital of the richest silver district in Peru. In the shops of Pasco are found the products of all countries.—Bass's pale ale is in high favor here, and knives and forks bear the name of Sheffield cutlers. I remember being pleasantly surprised in a shepherd's hut on the Puna, at having placed before me some boiled maize on a plate ornamented with a picture of John Anderson my Joe, and his guid wife, with two verses of the song beneath it. The Indian was delighted at the pleasure I took in the plate, and was solicitous to have the lines translated.

The taste for gambling, so prevalent throughout South America, is most strongly developed at Cerro de Pasco. Public lotteries are drawn every week, and sometimes every day in the week. The streets are continually infested by fellows crying, "A thousand dollars to-morrow." These men carry books, from which they tear, for each customer, a ticket, price one shilling, giving him or her a chance in the next lottery. The prize is sometimes as large as five thousand dollars, with intermediate ones of smaller amount. I believe that the strictest impartiality and fairness characterize the drawing. All these lotteries are under government control. The billiard and the monte tables are in constant request; dominoes is a favorite game in the cafes, but those games of cards which are rapid in their results, and depend wholly upon chance, have irresistable attractions for all classes.

The shaven priest, decorated with crors rosary, may be frequently seen playing with the ragged Indian, and instances are told of the wealthy mine proprietor losing in a night every dollar he possessed, to one of his own ragged men. The cockpit is a favorite amusement. The combatants are armed with one spur only; this is a flat, curved, two-edged blade, very keen and finely pointed. The first blow commonly decides the battle, and both cocks are often killed. Hundreds of dollars change hands every minute; the excitement of the betters is intense, and even here on the afternoon of the Sabbath, which is especially appropriated to the cockfight, the priest hands round the begging box, or lays his dollars on a favorite bird.—*Household Words.*

☞ The ruling passion was recently exhibited in a remarkable manner, on the occasion of a funeral. An old lady had lost her husband, and on the day of her funeral, her neighbors were somewhat tardy in appearing at the solemnities. "Nabby," said the old woman, "hand me my knitting; I might as well be taking a few stitches while the gathering is taking place!"

Political and General News.

The Caloric Ship Ericsson.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the great commercial and shipping circles of the world, nothing has excited more interest of late than the novel discovery and enterprise of Capt. Ericsson, by which steam as a motive power is to be supplanted by caloric, or heated air; and nothing but the successful application of the actual test could remove the skepticism with which, generally, the project has been viewed. This test has, however, at length been furnished, and now all doubts of the practicability and importance of the invention are dispelled. The ship Ericsson, constructed on the new principle, made her trial trip on Tuesday morning down the bay of New York, and from the complete triumph with which the experiment was attended, there need now be no hesitation in acknowledging caloric as a great natural element adapted to locomotion, destined to work a complete revolution in navigation, and to confer an ineatimable benefit on mankind.

The Ericsson was put under caloric early on Tuesday morning and started from Williamsburg between nine and ten o'clock. At 9h 56m., she passed the flag staff on Governor's Island, and at 10h 30m and 30 seconds, she ran abreast Fort Diamond, thus making a distance of seven and three-eights miles in thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds.—From thence she proceeded down the bay, rounded to below Spit Head buoy at 11h 21 m., and there anchored in consequence of a snow squall. She returned on Wednesday, and anchored off the Battery at about two o'clock in the afternoon. The distance between the stated points on Governor's Island and Fort Diamond, being accurately known by triangulation to be seven miles, 660 yards, the speed attained was as stated, about fourteen miles an hour. The consumption of fuel is ascertained to be only six English tons per twenty-four hours, a saving, as compared with steamships of more than eighty per cent. As the ship draws 16 feet 10 inches on an even keel, this performance at a first trial, has astonished all concerned in the enterprise.

The great idea which had for more than twenty years been ripening in the brain of the inventer, but which from the incredulity and opposition he encountered among men of capital in his own native country, in England, and in America, he had been unable to realize, has thus been substantiated as a real entity. It was fortunate for Capt. Ericsson and for the world, that one of our enterprising merchants, John B. Kitching, Esq., who appreciated and relied on his talent and genius, determined at all risks to enable him to make the experiment on a scale worthy of the magnitude of the issue.—For this purpose the latter furnished half of the capital necessary for the enterprise, and disposed among his acquaintances of the remainder of the stock. By this means, and regardless of expense, the clipper ship whose first performance we have recorded, was built at the yard of Perrine, Patterson & Stack, and fitted up with enginery on the caloric principle under the immediate direction and supervision of Capt. Ericsson. The vessel measures 260 feet in length of deck, and forty feet in breadth of beam; her depth of hold is 27 feet, and her burthen 2,200. Like the Arabia, of the Cunard line, she has but two masts, and like our swiftest clippers, she is extremely sharp in the bow.—She has no figure head. Her stern presents the device of the two figures, allegorical representations, of the United States and Great Britain placing a wreath around the brow of the inventor. She had been originally named the Caloric, but in compliment to the genius who planned her, her name was changed to the Ericsson. This was considered by Captain Ericsson, a high tribute to himself, but the flattering device which was placed upon the stern without his knowledge, overwhelmed him with emotion, and we are told that when he first saw it, he wept like a child. The Ericsson presents a very handsome and unique appearance, from the four white funnels which rise some ten or twelve feet over the promenade deck, and which somewhat resemble Ionic pillars without the capital. They are thirty inches in diameter, and are supported by octagon pedestals, also white. Two of these columns, or pipes, carry off the air from the engine, and the other two serve as chimneys. Around their base being, perfectly upright. Entering the upper deck, the absence of any crank-hatches, and a lower deck, for two hundred feet on each side of the deck house, attract the eye. The berth deck likewise presents an unbroken line, with state rooms along the entire ship, and passage between the fore and aft saloons on both sides.

As a model of naval architecture, there is not a vessel in our splendid merchant marine that can complete with the Ericsson for graceful proportions and symetry of build. All who have seen her, concur in the expression of admiration of this beautiful ship, and in their opinion of her superior sailing qualities independent of any aid from her machinery.

☞ On Saturday morning—in the Lake Shore cars—we saw a specimen of a whiskey seller. He looked like a man who, for years, had drank up the profits of his own bar, and whose brain like that of Beer Davis, was "porous as a sponge." He lived in Evans, and, having been three days on a visit, on a "bust," in Buffalo, was discoursing to a neighbor after this fashion: "I'm losing dollars every day I'm gone: that cussed boy of mine is cursed crazy about cold water; when I'm off, darn me if he don't pull the spigots out of the whiskey barrels and beer casks, and let every drop run out. That church has spilt my boy, and I've kept him away from it for two years.

"If a man comes into the tavern after a glass of liquor, that boy won't wait on him, but turns up his nose and leaves him. When I bring him up to Buffalo, I have to cuss him to get him to eat a meal of victuals in a tavern where they sell liquor. That boy's crazy about cold water; but his old dad knows how to deal out the liquor. I've been brought before the Court twenty-seven times; I always beat 'em, and I defy the town of Evans—it's a bold thing to dare the corporation—but I dare 'em; I want to sell liquor, and darn me if I don't. The people say I'm a devil, but I will sell liquor. That boy is only sixteen years old, and he wants to be a lawyer; he is such a cussed fool about cold water, I'll send him to Connecticut to be a lawyer. I've whipped him almost to death to make him drink liquor, but that pesky meeting has ruined him, and he won't."

Reader, the above is literally true, (the oaths being omitted,) and we doubt not the drunken brute of a father stated the truth in regard to the treatment of his boy, who was "so cussed crazy about cold water."—*Cleveland Herald.*

From Lake Superior.—The Mail which left Lake Superior on the 1st of Dec., arrived Jan. 5.—At Ontonagon the River closed with ice, and the snow is two feet deep. The accounts from the mines favorable, though the miners are somewhat disheartened by the failure to get their copper shipped last fall. Over 1,000 tons remain behind, a heavy item at the present high price of copper. The Ontonagon River was low last fall, which made it difficult to ship from the mines to the Lake. The plank road now constructing from Ontonagon to the mines will obviate the difficulty hereafter.

A letter from Portage Lake states that a shaft sunk on the most southerly ancient pit to the depth of 72 feet, in the rock the vein has been not less than 5 feet wide, and has carried copper the entire depth. One mass taken out estimated to weigh over 1,500 pounds. Some 15 tons of copper have been taken out, and the prongs of another mass are in sight beneath where the last one was taken out.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Constable on a Throne.—The present Emperor of France was a few years ago an English constable. During the Chartist movements in 1848, M. Louis Bonaparte found himself at London.—Not having a sous in his pocket, he was, of course, "in favor of all the great questions of the day," that promised to pay anything, and ready to join in getting up a revolution or putting down one, just as the wind might blow. On the 10th of April, 1848, when a Chartist insurrection was apprehended, Louis probably foreseeing it would come to nothing, applied for the office of constable, and was sworn in as a "special." He was put upon duty in the streets of London, and assisted in keeping the populace in order.

☞ A bold organization of robbers had been discovered in Los Angelos county, who carried on nefarious operations to such an extent as to excite fear throughout the whole neighborhood. Plans were adopted for their capture, which proved successful, and several of the number were executed.

The Accident on the Boston and Marine R. R.

The Manchester *Daily Mirror* publishes the following particulars relative to the lamentable accident at Andover, by which Gen. Pierce's son was killed. The account was written for the *Mirror* by Rev. Mr. Fuller of Manchester, who was in the car at the time of the accident.

"I was looking out of the window, when we felt a severe shock, and the car was dragged for a few seconds, the axle of the front wheel being broken. Perfectly conscious of our situation, I remember thinking what was the matter. I retained throughout the whole my consciousness. In another second the coupling which joined our car with the other broke, and our car was whirled violently round, so as to reverse the ends, and we were swung down the rocky ledge. For once I had no hope of escaping death. I shall never forget the breathless horror which came over us during our fall. There was not a shriek nor an exclamation, till the progress of the car, after having turned over twice on the rocks, was arrested, and with a violent concussion, having parted in the middle, and being broken into many thousand fragments. I received personally a few bruises and flesh cuts, of no particular moment, and found myself amid a mass of broken glass, splintered wood and groaning men and women, with no limbs broken, and with a heart to praise God for his sparing mercy. I had no need to get out at any door or window, for the car was a fragmentary ruin. The next moment a man, covered with blood himself—a noble fellow—said 'we are alive, let us help others.' I passed from one frightful part of the scene to another, and the whole is before me now as a fearful business. Men came up on every side dripping with blood; and few escaped some cuts and bruises. Before all were rescued, the top, covered with oil-cloth, took fire from the stove, and added to the general horror and suffering.

Two incidents, among the many terrible ones, are especially present to my memory. On the bank sat a mother, (Mrs. Stokes, of this city,) clasping her little boy, of some three or four years of age; he had been rescued from the ruin which had strewn the rock with splintered fragments, and her own person was considerably burned by the fire, but she was shedding tears of gratitude over her rescued child, and rejoicing in his safety, unmindful of her own pain. But a few steps from her I saw the most appalling scene of all. There was another mother, whose agony passes beyond any description. She could shed no tears, but overwhelmed with grief, uttered such affecting words as I never can forget. It was Mrs. Pierce, the lady of the President elect; and near her, in that ruin of shivered wood and iron lay a more terrible ruin, her only son, one minute before so beautiful, so full of life and hope. She was supported by her husband and Prof. Packard.

Gen. Pierce was himself bruised in the back, but not severely, and the wounds of the spirit far exceeded any bodily suffering; yet, while deeply affected, he showed all the self-possession and nerve which only characterizes great-hearted and noble men, and which few would manifest under similar circumstances. He gave all needful directions about the recovery of his little boy, still entangled in the wreck about him, and then afforded all that comfort and sympathy to his partner in sorrow that was appropriate to the time. She was conveyed to a house near by, and there she gave vent to the grief which rent her heart, while he consoled and comforted. I may not draw the veil from that picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and the hearts of those who have suffered can feel what my pen must not describe.

Soon we were able to convey the wounded and the dead to the nearest house, which happened to be that connected with the poor farm in Amlover, where every possible kindness and attention were rendered. Go with me, Mr. Editor, to that house, and look with me awhile on that scene of suffering and sorrow. In one room were Gen. Pierce and his lady, in the opposite apartment lay the mortal remains of their little boy—and oh! such a sight! The blow, by which he was instantly killed, struck his forehead, and was so violent as to remove the upper portion of the head, leaving a part of the brain exposed. The face, with the exception of a bruise about the right eye, still remained uninjured, but bathed in blood. Gen. Pierce and lady, meanwhile, retired to the house of Mr. Aiken.

[illegible] ict. Her little daughter, twelve years of age, lay near, with her foot so badly injured that amputation will be necessary. In another room Mr. Kittredge, of Pelham, lay with his leg broken, and a Mr. Childs, of Henniker, sat bravely up, though with a face covered with blood. Others much bruised had gone on in the train which returned for us from Lawrence. Every attention which could possibly be paid to those injured was given at this house, where most of the wounded were carried. The physicians were prompt in their services, calm, kind, and, so far as one not of the profession can judge, judicious. After the head of the little boy had been tenderly cared for by the physicians, and all possible done to restore the look of life, he was carried by us to the house where his afflicted parents were. I shall never forget the look of extreme pain that child's face wore; and yet there was something resigned and tender impressed even by the awful hand of death. He was not yet cold when he was in the room of Mr. Aiken's house, dressed just as he had been at the moment of the calamity. The form which had left that house but little more than an hour before, full of life and happiness, with a heart full of hope and bright aspirations, was bore back to those who had parted from him—that heart now hushed and still—that form motionless, and the limbs fast growing rigid under the icy touch of death.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 10, 1853.

The funeral services of the son of General Pierce took place this morning at the house of Mr. Aiken, in Andover. The attendance was large, embracing many of the citizens of Andover, and quite a number of the family relatives of General Pierce from this city.

The remains were inclosed in a rosewood coffin lined with white satin and ornamented with silver studs. The corpse looked very natural, the face wearing a pleasant expression. The head was surrounded with a wreath of laurel and white roses, one of the leaves of which partially concealed a scar on the forehead. On the lid of the coffin were two prettily wrought wreaths of laurel and white roses, and a silver plate bearing the inscription

Benjamin Pierce,
Died Jan. 6, 1853. Aged 11 years and 9 months.

Rev. Mr. Parker, of Concord, at whose church Mr. Pierce and his wife are regular attendants, officiated—the services consisting of an address, prayer and singing.

At 1½ o'clock the remains were conveyed to Concord in a special train for burial.

General Pierce is recovering rapidly from his lameness, and will soon regain his usual health.

Mrs. Pierce's mind has been restored to a degree of calmness and resignation which enabled her to attend the services this morning, and which inspires the most encouraging hopes of her friends. She will remain with her sister, Mrs. Aiken, until her health is sufficiently restored to enable her to return to New-Hampshire.

Benj. Litteridge, of Pelham, N. H., who was taken to the Andover Poor-House after the accident, will probably die of his injuries.

E. B. Baily, of Dunbarton, N. H., who is at Lawrence, will also probably die of his injuries.

Concord, Monday, Jan. 10—3½ P. M.

The funeral cortege of young Benjamin Pierce has this moment passed on its way to the old North Church Cemetry, where his remains will be deposited.

The procession was simple and unostentatious. In front was the hearse, on runners, flanked by four boys on either side, sixteen years of age as pall-bearers; then followed four coaches on wheels, and six large sleighs, containing relatives, friends and neighbors of General Pierce, and from a dozen to twenty of young Pierce's playmates and companions.

General Pierce rode in the first coach. Mrs. P. did not come on with the remains of her child.

☞ Kate Hayes was giving Concerts in San Francisco with the greatest success. The first choice of seats for her third concert, brought at auction $1,150 premium. The buyers were the Empire Fire Empire Engine Company. The California Engine Company took the next choice at $95 premium; and the Knickerbocker Engine Company took the right hand proscenium box, at $30 premium. The Empire Company went prepared to bid as high as $5,000.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1853.

☞ We are under obligations to Senator Broadhood for Congressional, and Messrs. Skinner and Kelso, for Legislative favors.

☞ Speaker of the House.—In noticing the Speaker of the House, Wm. P. Schell, Esq., of Fulton, the Democratic *Union* says his election is a high compliment, as he is probably the youngest man who has ever occupied the Speaker's chair in this State, but his whole intercourse with his brother members of the Legislature has been so courteous and gentlemanly, and he has been so consistent and radical in his political principles that he endeared himself to all with whom he has been associated. That he will discharge the duties of the chair to the entire satisfaction of the members of the House none can doubt.

☞ A Story of Life on the Isthmus is the title of one of Putnam's publications, and one which should be read by everybody, who feels an interest in the journey of a California adventurer. It is the transcript of a rough journey over the Isthmus, and is written in a style to make it a very readable book. For sale at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt form the enterprising firm of Vincent, Hibbon & Co., of a couple of very nice "shovel and tongs Stands," of their own manufacture. The article is very neat and tasteful, equal in every respect to those of Eastern manufacture. By the by, we understand this firm propose, during the coming summer, to make extensive additions to their works, preparatory to entering very largely into the manufacture of railroad cars. Success attend them.

☞ Can Figures Lie?—It is said they cannot, but we think this is a mistake, and we base our supposition upon a table of "Lake Imports for 1852," in the Buffalo *Commercial* of the 5th. In this table an effort is made to magnify the commerce of that city, and the "tall cyphering" that has been resorted to to accomplish it, is a caution to the universal race of "Warren Colburns."—In the items of Lumber and Staves alone there is an error of *only* $11,321,169. Let us demonstrate this.—The *Commercial* sets down the receipts of Lumber at 72 337,255 feet, and values it at $8,680,470. Now at $12 per thousand—all it will average, and perhaps a little more—it would only amount to $868,047 06. The receipts of Staves is set down at 12,998,614, valued by the same authority, at $3 998,584. At $30 per thousand, all they are probably worth, this amount of staves would only bring $389 958 42—thus, in these two items alone, as we have before said, reducing the whole imports of the port of Buffalo $11,321,149—or, if the other items are right, which is extremely doubtful, actually reducing the total imports from $45,265,922 to $33,944,773. After this exhibit, we would merely suggest to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* that, in our opinion, it is much better at falsifying Erie and her citizens, than in falsifying figures, and hence had better confine itself to that vocation!

Legislative.—The Legislature organized last week by the election of Thomas Carson, of Franklin, whig, Speaker of the Senate; and Wm. P. Schell, of Fulton, Democrat, Speaker of the House. Wm. Jack, was re-elected Clerk, as also were most of the former officers, of both the Senate and the House.

Mr. Skinner in the Senate, and Mr Kelso in the House, have introduced bills to incorporate the Erie City Bank, with a capital of $500,000. In the Senate, Mr Dursio offered a resolution calling on the Canal Commissioners for a statement of the bids, and all the estimates for avoiding the inclined planes. The resolution was debated at length, and postponed. He also offered one calling on the Governor to procure and communicate the decision of the Supreme Court in the Franklin Canal case. The decision created great surprise. In the House [illegible] portance. Mr. Foster offered a resolution calling for the decision of the Court in the Franklin Canal case, was adopted.

A Good Nomination.—The Democracy of Ohio have nominated Wm. Medill, at present Lieut Governor, or Governor. This is a most capital nomination, and its sanction by the people is certain.

☞ The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in noticeing the heart-rending bereavement which has befell the family of the President elect, very truthfully says:

"In a little while this terrible dispensation will almost pass from the public remembrance, for such is the fashion of this world. But there will be two, who, amid all the turmoil of power and the congratulations of millions, will never forget the little green mound in the church yard, and the last look at the coffined face. Lonely in the midst of crowds, yearning for a better country even at the head of this great republic, life will be to them hereafter a childless pilgrimage, and death in anticipation the hour when they shall see again their boy. God help them both!"

☞ The Buffalo printers are to have a grand time on *Monday, the anniversary of Franklin's birth.* Through our friend Rann, of the "Notes," we have an invitation to be present. We can't be there however,—that iron-despotism, business, preventing. We regret this the more because we know it would be "good for us to be there," and meet in social converse the many really "good fellows" composing the craft in that city. Though we cannot be there in person we will send them a sentiment that we may be with them in *spirit.*

Journeyman Printers.—The *salt* of the Literary world, without their assistance and knowledge many an Author and Editor's productions would have lost their *sugar!*

☞ The *Commercial* is not "pleased with Gov. Bigler's style of writing." The Governor's "feline" will, doubtless, be much hurt!

☞ Silver change has become so scarce at Lafayette, Ia., that the merchants of that place are issuing shinplasters for sums from five up to fifty cents.—*Exchange.*

Here is food for thought. Every day witnesses the creation of a new Bank in Indiana—more "facilities," in popular phrase, "for mercantile enterprise," and yet "silver change is becoming so scarce" that these very merchants are compelled to issue shinplasters from 5 cents up. Verily, there is something rotten in Indiana!

☞ On splitting off a piece of old marble at Washington Navy Yard, a few days since, by Commodore Rogers, there were discovered (four inches below the surface) several holes about the diameter of a small pistol bullet, in each of which there was a muscle alive and kicking

☞ Somebody asks what has become of the Health Insurance institutions, which promised so much balm of gilead to the sick and worn who might subscribe to their funds.—*Buffalo Republic.*

For our part we do not know that we can answer "somebody," but we are very certain that in this section more "*Stars*" have been seen than "balm of gilead," by those who subscribed to the funds.

☞ J. F. Phelps, of the Mayville *Sentinel*, we perceive, has been elected Sergeant-at-arms of the lower branch of the New York Legislature. Good for John.—*Com. Reporter.*

Aye, "good for John," but better for his pocket, we hope. By the by, we take pleasure in congratulating our friend of the *Sentinel* upon his good luck, and trust the "lead" he has struck will prove a regular California.

☞ If we did'nt belong to the "testotal family," we really believe we should be tempted to taste those bottles of Cognac and Pure Port Juice so temptingly placed upon our table the other day by our friend Moore, No. 9, Poor People's Row. As it is, we take it for granted they are the "real stingo" and "nothin shorter."

☞ The "*Roman Guardian*" is the title of a Catholic Irish paper, two numbers of which heave reached us from Rome, N. Y. It is neatly printed, and very ably edited.

Extraordinary Speed.—The Utica and Schenectady railroad train made the running time down yesterday morning, 78 miles, in one hour and twenty minutes, with five coaches. We believe this speed is unexampled for so great a distance, in this country, and has been rarely exceeded on the best English roads.

Mr. Broadhead and the Public Lands.

Among the various plans for the disposal of the public lands, either by gift or sale, that of Mr. Broadhead, the Senator from this State, is deemed, we think, to be finally adopted. We have always looked with disapprobation upon the donation of these lands in large bodies to private corporations, much preferring, in the event of the system being continued, to see them given in limited quantities to actual settlers, as advocated by Mr. Dawson, of the Fayette district in this State, and several others in the present Congress. That some plan ought to be adopted, and that speedily, to take this fruitful source of corruption—the public lands,—this stock in trade of wild-cat railroad speculations—out of the hands of Congress, and place them where they will be of use and benefit to the people, there can be no doubt. Mr. Broadhead's plan, while it does not give to every one a section of land to settle upon at will, is calculated to place these lands within the reach of all, and at the same time prevent their disposal in large quantities to the few!—The present price of government land is $1 25. Our Senator proposes to dispose of those which have been ten years in market, at $1.00, those which have been fifteen years in market, at eighty cents, those which have been in market twenty years, at sixty cents, those which have been in market twenty-five and thirty years, at forty and twenty cents per acre. He contends that the revenue from the lands is wanted to pay for their purchase; to pay the annuities which the Indians receive for their title, and the cost of their administration—that the Post Office department supports itself, and so should the Land department—that if the system of granting land to railroads is persevered in, the day will come when not the worth of a single acre, of the vast expanse of Western land, will be paid into the Treasury to appropriate to those purposes—that the system is calculated to destroy the cheapness of homes to poor settlers as the railroad companies immediately put up the price of land from two to ten dollars per acre—that upon a former occasion, when Congress passed a railroad bill, a dozen petitions were at once presented for similar favors, and that recently, in the case of the Illinois grant, the land was at once transferred to a company, whose chief wealth consisted in an immediate rise of the land—that we have no right to make rules which will promote the sale and settlement of the land in one section of the State, and not in another—that the general government has been liberal to the new States—that upwards of 20,000,000 of acres of land has been given to them for schools, universities, and other projects, besides making the great Cumberland road, at a cost of $6,000,000—that the government had extended a kind and liberal hand to the West, he cited their great and growing prosperity as the evidence of it—that this bill which reduces the price of the public lands, puts it completely in the power of every man to obtain a home, and that the strength of a republican government consists more in the numerous class of independent citizens, each one in possession of his home, than all the theories which can be urged. Several other arguments are advanced in favor of the proposition, but we have given those which are chiefly relied on for its support. The public lands, at this time, form a dangerous question to handle. With the new States it is a subject of great jealousy, because, situate as they are in the new States, they resent every effort to appropriate them, except in such a way as will be most beneficial to themselves, while in the old States they are equally envious lest the new States will get too much of them.

Removals from Office.

We like the spirit of the *Gazette* in discouraging repinings among its political friends on account of removals from office by the incoming administration. It is manly and just, and we are sorry to see it marred by imputing to Gen. Pierce the inconsistency of having entertained the opinion, and of having made a speech in support of that opinion while in the Senate, adverse to such removals. Surely our cotemporary cannot have read that speech, else he could not have so misunderstood the President elect's position. So far from denouncing removals from office he acknowledged that "Democratic administrations had turned out some—many if you please [illegible] consequents, to give place to political friends, *their friends to their opponents*" And this was not "done under false pretences." "We put forth no canting circulars," he exclaimed, "we stood before the nation and the world on the naked, unqualified ground that we preferred our friends to our opponents; that to confer place was our privilege which we *chose* to exercise." This was Gen. Pierce's position then, and we presume it is his position now. But his concluding remarks upon removals are so appropriate and eloquent and withal so completely exonerate him from the charge of the *Gazette*, that we copy them in full:

"But that removals have occurred is not the thing of which I complain. *I complain of your hypocrisy.* I charge that your press and your leading orators *made promises to the nation which they did not intend to redeem*, and which they now vainly attempt to cover up by cobweb. The Senator from South Carolina, near me, (Mr. Calhoun) remarked yesterday, that he had no language to express the *infamy* which, in his judgment, must attach to that man who had been before the people raising his voice in the general shout that proscription was to be proscribed, and was, in the face of such action, now here begging for place at the footstool of power. If my heart ever responded fully, unqualifiedly, to any sentiment, it was to that. Fortunately, before the keen scrutiny of our countrymen, disguises are vain, masks unavailing. The *practice* of the present administration has already fixed upon its *professions* one of two things—the stamp either of truth or falsehood; the people will judge which.

"One word more, and I leave this subject—a painful one for me, from the beginning to the end. The Senator from North Carolina, in the course of his remarks the other day, asked, 'Do gentlemen expect that their friends are to be retained in office against the wish of the will of the nation? Are they so unreasonable as to expect what the circumstances and the necessity of the case forbid? What our expectations were, is not the question now; but what were your pledges and promises before the people. On a previous occasion, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) made a similar remark: 'An ungracious task, but the nation demands it.' Sir, this demand of the nation—this plea of *'state necessity,'* let me tell gentleman, is as old as the history of wrong and oppression. It has been the standing plea—the never-failing resort of despotism.

"The great Julius found it convenient, when he restored the *dignity* of the Roman Senate, but destroyed its *independence.* It gave countenance to, and justified, all the atrocities of the Inquisition in Spain. It gave utterance to the *stifled groans from the black hole of Calcutta.* It was written in tears upon 'the Bridge of Sighs' in Venice; and pointed to those dark recesses, upon whose gloomy portals there was never seen a returning footstep.

"It was the plea of the austere and ambitious Strafford, in the days of Charles the First. It filled the Bastile of France, and lent its sanction to the terrible atrocities perpetrated there. It was the plea that snatched the mild, eloquent, and patriotic Camille Desmoulins from his young and beautiful wife, and hurried him upon the hurdle to the guillotine, with thousands of others equally unoffending and innocent. It was upon this plea that the greatest of generals, if not of men—you cannot mistake me—I mean him, the presence of whose very ashes within the last few months was sufficient to stir the hearts of a continent—it was upon this plea that he abjured that noble wife, who threw around his humble days light and gladness, and by her own lofty energies and high intellect encouraged his aspirations. It was upon this plea that he committed that worst and most fatal act of his eventful life. Upon this, too, he drew around his person the imperial purple. It has in all times, and in every age, been the foe of liberty, and the indispensable stay of usurpation.

"Where were the chains of despotism ever thrown around the freedom of speech and of the press, but on this plea of *'State necessity?'* Let the spirit of Charles the tenth and of his ministers answer.

"It is cold, selfish, heartless; and has always been regardless of age, sex, condition, services, or any of the incidents of life that appeal to patriotism or humanity.

"Wherever its authority has been acknowledged, it has assailed men who stood by their country when she needed strong arms and bold hearts; and has assailed them when, maimed and disabled in her service, they could no longer brandish a weapon in her defence.

"It has afflicted the feeble and dependent wife for the imaginary faults of her husband.

"It has stricken down innocence in its beauty, youth in its freshness, manhood in its vigor, and old age in its feebleness and decrepitude. Whatever other plea of apology may be set up for the sweeping, ruthless exercise of this civil guillotine at the present day—in the name of Liberty, let us be spared this fearful one of 'state necessity' in this early age of the republic, upon the floor of the American Senate, in the face of a people yet free."

☞ Our Friend Austin, it will be seen by advertisement, has removed his Cheap Jewelry Store, a few doors above his old stand.

The Commonwealth vs the Franklin Canal.

We publish below the dissenting opinion of Judge Lewis, on the application of the Attorney General for an Injunction to stop the use of the Railroad west from this place. The Court refused the Injunction applied for because there was no bail given to secure the damages that might accrue to the Company by reason of stopping the use of the road if, on trial at law, its rights should be sustained. No one can rise from a perusal of the opinion of Chief Justice Black, being the opinion of a majority of the Court, without a feeling of regret that the Court should have gone farther than announcing their opinion on the point that prohibited the granting of the Injunction, and distrust that *local* interests and local views have had something to do with the unnecessary opinion delivered. We say unnecessary, because all that is said in the opinion is inoperative: as holding such opinions, they confess they have no power to put them in practical operation. The opinion is, therefore, extra-judicial; and this is not the worst, it is intemperate, if not ill-natured. The Court argues against the policy of diverting trade from the public works, and strongly insists that a communication by railroad through this part of the state will have this effect—that the trade of the west may be permitted to reach a market by this route without paying the toll gatherer its tribute to the public works. What have the Judges to do with the policy of the state and its Legislation? They should administer and not make the laws! But at the very moment this argument is being used, the public works of the state are necessarily out of operation, and the remark is only calculated to benefit the interests of a corporation that is constructed side by side, and without complaint or comment, along the whole length of the public works of the state. This is not Consistency, to say the least of it. We have no sympathy with the spirit of the doctrine, announced by whom it may, which would build a Chinese wall around the tax payers of this section of the state, permitting then egress alone by some favored state improvement or corporation. We have paid taxes long and uncomplainingly, and have built, by our own enterprise, the facilities we possess. We have borne our share of the burthens, and now shall we not have the advantages to be derived from our own capital and labor? If taxation is required to be equal, advantages should be as nearly so as possible! This is fair, we think.

The opinion of the majority of the Court seems to recommend that the Legislature shall pass a law to dispense with the necessity of bail before Injunctions are granted. This would be justice in a sort of Oriental style. The will of the Attorney General would only be necessary to be expressed in the form of a bill for an injunction, and thereupon, the Court would suspend the use of a road, costing no matter how many millions, for years; until, at last, the question should be decided in the common forms of procedure, and at the end of litigation there would be no compensation to the owners for ruined credit and dilapidated works. The legislature that would grant such an act would, in time, be as infamous as those of Caligula himself.

The opinion of Judge Lewis is but the report of an oral statement of dissent by him. We regret he had not drawn out his opinion at length, for from the synopsis given, we are satisfied that it would have contained the most conclusive reasoning on the whole grounds of controversy. Judge L. is one of the most experienced, profound and able jurists in the commonwealth, and although in the minority, his views will carry conviction to the public mind that the road has the law on its side, and the justice and merit its friends claim for it. As matters stand now the injunction is dismissed and the road is under no restraint whatever.

"Motion for preliminary injunction refused. Judge Lewis delivered a verbal opinion. He expressed his regret that the opinion just read had not, according to custom, been submitted to the Judges in consultation, for he was sure that if it had been, he could have submitted some views to his brethren, which, if they did not influence their judgments, might have been worthy of their consideration. He was opposed to every part of the opinion. He believed that the State was not bound to give security, and was not such a party as was included within the act of 1846, and for that reason alone great care ought to be taken not to award an injunction except in a clear case. He could not agree with the opinion [illegible] that the Franklin Canal Company are [illegible] nal, they have the privilege to do so, but they may, at their option make that part of the line a canal or slack-water navigation to the end of time. This act authorizes them to select the route that they should deem most expedient and advantageous. They have selected such a route, and it is not denied that they can commence at any point they prefer. It has not been shown that a better route could be adopted, and it lays upon the party making such an allegation to point out a better, and give some evidence of it. The presumption is in favor of the Company, and it is incumbent on a party alleging that the Co. has committed a fraud, to prove it by proper testimony, and not to ask a Court to presume it upon ex-parte affidavits which the Company has not a fair opportunity to meet. It lays upon the plaintiff distinctly and unequivocally, to show a better route than that adopted by the Company. This has not been done. But two routes have been referred to, and they have been shown by the Company. One is the French Creek Route, on which an elevation of 650 feet has to be overcome in 9 miles, with gradients of over 80 feet to the mile, and the other is the selected route, the Conteaut, in which the elevation to be overcome is only 507 feet in 22 miles, with gradients of 28 feet to the mile. The latter route shows a decided advantage in curvatures, and the equalled distance is two miles less than the other. These considerations alone were sufficient to justify the route adopted by the Company.

But there were other considerations; the great convenience to the passengers and the public, by a connection with the Ohio Railroad terminating at the State line. If we get into the notion that it is a crime to travel from one state to another, or to facilitate highways, whether wagon roads or railroads, between one State and another, we may easily imagine fraud, and getting upon the scent of it, think we have discerned it. But independent of the Constitution of the United States, the right of passing from one State to another is a right of nature, common to all nations, and its unjust hinderance is good cause of war. In entering into our confederacy, this important right of the States became a perfect right, by virtue of the Constitution, which delegated to the Federal Government the right to regulate commerce between the States, and leaving it to the States to regulate it, which would have produced endless confusion and disputes. The Ordinance of 1787 expressly affirms that the waters of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between them should be common highways forever free from duties and imposts levied by the State; and in all the acts of Congress providing for the admission of new Territories, and regulating the sale of the public lands, the same principle appears. The State of Pennsylvania has no right to regulate commerce between adjoining States, she did not see any error, or fraud, or violation of the rights of the Commonwealth in this road. Passengers at Cleveland or Buffalo would take the Lake; a very small portion would come to Pittsburgh. The depositions do not allege that any amount of trade would be diverted, except when the Lake is closed by ice, and trade is then driven out of its natural channel. Any attempt to force trade permanently out of its natural way, by obstructions, and keep it in an unnatural channel is only one degree removed in morality, from placing obstacles on the highways to obstruct a traveler, or holding out false lights to lure the mariner, in order to profit by the misfortunes thus produced. But the law of Congress of 1833 expressly says that every railroad then finished, or thereafter finished, shall be a post route. The Postmaster General has made a contract with this Company for the transmission of the mails of the United States on this route, and the mail is now carried daily by the Company, in pursuance of this contract. While the work of the Company was in progress, the Company made annual reports to the Legislature, expressing their purpose to erect the road to the Ohio State line in pursuance of their alleged charter, by the route now finished. Although the fact was thus known, the State acquiesced in it until the work was entirely completed and the act of Congress has attached to it; and now, at this late period, an injunction is asked for, not to stay the erection of the road, for that is done, but to prevent the people from enjoying its advantages.

A preliminary injunction is only granted on the ground of some irreparable mischief. It is said that the State has works, and that she receives a tax upon another road, and her income will be diminished. The State has no right to change the natural course of trade to draw it into a tax-trap. They have a right to attract and invite trade, but they have no right to force it. By constructing her works, she has not, and never meant to establish a monopoly and interdict all other roads. She has a right, however, to tax this and all other roads, and by such tax she will receive ten times more than she ever collected by an attempt to force trade into unnatural channels. She would, therefore, actually be injured by an injunction, and by refusing it now, no right in the case is injured or jeopardized. It is no wonder the State paused and delayed in asking for an injunction, and it matters not by what means or motives she has now been urged to it. This Court has decided, a good while ago, that in regard to public improvements, they would not enjoin, except in very peculiar cases. But there are no peculiar circumstances here. They will also balance the injury likely to occur, and will refuse to interfere when it preponderates greatly against the Respondents.

Here the Company has expended over half a million of dollars, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the State—she has a right to tax the Road; it would be unjust to the Company to allow no one to pass over the highway, and do no good, on the contrary, injury to the State. On the whole case, I am satisfied the Company stands convicted of no fraud in regard to the route they have adopted, because, by the terms of their charter, they may select the most useful, proper and practicable route. These words are synonymous with the words "*expedient* and *advantageous.*" For the purpose of receiving trade where the direct line lies through a wilderness, if a Company by a deviation of four miles secures a route through towns, manufacturing regions, a settled country, and with important connections, it is no fraud, but it is a proper act, and justified by the universal practice of Railroad Companies, and their fair and natural object and ends."

☞ The Erie *Observer* is out against the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad. We are surprised at this. After his advice to us of the 1st inst., we supposed the editor of that paper would have kept cool and submitted to the construction of the east and west Road without a murmur. "Any jealousy or rivalry on the score of Railroads between us," you know, friend Sloan, "will be entirely thrown away.—A *through* Road," in your opinion, you recollect, "is not worth quarreling about." Besides, this work is bound to go ahead, and there is no use of getting angry and fretting yourself for the benefit of a corporation that, for eighteen-and-three-fourth cents does not paid into the hands of the Director's, will *sell* any town or any community at a moment's warning." We want a Railroad through Crawford county. If you have seen the folly of such things, we want to see it also. So, in the elegant phraseology of the west, "let her rip".—*Crawford Democrat.*

In the "elegant phraseology of the west" be sure you're right" *then* "let 'r rip." Our friend of the *Democrat* was'nt sure he was right, for the "*Observer* is" not "out against the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad." Our article last week contained no allusion calculated to place us in opposition to the construction of that road. We merely stated as a fact that the charter had been sold, and predicated a supposition upon that fact that more legislation would be asked. As a necessary sequence to this fact and this supposition, we suggested the inquiry whether the interests involved in the other railroads and railroad projects of the State, would quietly submit to see such legislation obtained, and we ventured the opinion that they would not—that the Legislature would strangle the scheme instantly. We also gave it as our opinion—(for it may not be worth much)—that the charter itself had no vitality in it; and this has been our opinion for a long time; much longer, in fact, than the Meadville project has been in contemplation. And these facts, and these suggestions, we ventured, not in a spirit of jealousy, but rather in a spirit of kindness to our Meadville friends. We meant to give them the benefit of our city's experience in railroad projects—to warn them of the mistakes of railroad anticipations, and prepare them, as it were, for the many vexations and disappointments they will *most surely have to encounter ere their new quiet "rural village"* becomes a second Birmingham, or a miniature London, in consequence of the construction of the great high-way from the Atlantic to the Pacific *through* Crawford county. We have seen a good deal of the unfair current of railroad projects in the last four years, and we reiterate again our warning to our Meadville friends—don't pay three prices for corner lots—don't burn much powder than necessary—don't waste your Scotch Ale or crack your Champaigne bottles on the strength of promises of railroad men! If you do, ten chances to one, your corner lots will be, like Erie corner lots, between speculations, your powder vanish into thin air, and your Scotch Ale and Champ agne leave naught behind but a bad head-ache, and a worse disappointment! The facts may not be palpable *

...ts and duties of Guardians.

...dson's appeal," a case which excited considerable interest in the court of this county a few months ago, and which was taken to the Supreme Court on writ of error, has been decided in affirmance of the decision made by our court, and the following opinion delivered by Chief Justice Black. The humane and liberal tone of this decision is creditable to the head and heart of the Judge. It would have been discreditable to our laws could they have been used to interpose an obstacle against the benevolent and noble purpose manifested by Capt. Ward, to give to his orphan nieces and nephews an education such as they ought to have, and which his desire for their welfare prompts him to bestow.

OPINION OF THE COURT.—BLACK C. J.

The appellant was guardian of five minor children.—Their father and mother were both dead, leaving them a small estate. On the petition of their uncle, to remove the guardian from his trust, the Orphans' Court did so as to the persons of two of the children, and refused to remove him from the guardianship of the other three.

The Act of Assembly authorizes the removal of a guardian only in case of mismanagement of the estate, or misconduct in respect to the maintenance, education, or moral interests of the minor; and this must be regularly charged and satisfactorily proved. But where the accusation has been formal, and the opportunity to answer full, the evidence taken in the presence of both parties, and a decree of removal by the Orphans' Court on the merits of the cause, it would require a strong case in favor of the guardian to justify a reversal here. This, we think, was a strong case the other way. Though there is nothing before us which makes it necessary to believe that the appellant is other than a most conscientious upright man, he seems to have utterly misunderstood his duty. It matters little to an orphan child whether his interests are sacrificed, and his prospects blighted, by well-meaning ignorance, or by willful malice. Either is within the definition of misconduct, a word which applies not to the motive but to the act.

The maternal relatives of these children offered to take them under their care, to educate them in the best manner, and maintain them during their nonage free of all expense to their own estate, and at their maturity to give them five hundred dollars each, if they should bid fair to do well. There is not the least reason to doubt that this offer was made in good faith; that it was prompted by affection, or, at the worst, by family pride; and that the parties making it were able as well as willing to perform their promise. It needed but little zeal in the guardian for the welfare of his wards to make him seize such a proposal promptly and eagerly. But he preferred that they should remain in his own neighborhood, with no means of mental culture but what the free schools of the country afforded. His decision may have been caused by reluctance to part with them, by a desire to retain their services, or by the mistaken opinion that a thorough education would injure them. But either way he was wrong. His treatment of this offer was his principal error. His general demeanor towards them had a kindness in it which almost approached the confines of generosity. The rejection of clothing presented to one of them may have had its reason in principle as well as in feeling. The refusal to let her visit her relatives was probably in his judgment no more than what prudence required. The discretion which the law gives to a guardian in such matters is not a narrow one. The work she did was no injury; for it would fit her all the better for the station of an uneducated woman, which her guardian intended her to occupy. They who learn nothing else should learn to labor.

The law which forbids the appointment of a guardian whose religious faith differs from that of the parents should be most strictly obeyed whenever it is practicable, for reasons so many and so obvious that they need not be repeated. But it is no cause for discharging one from a trust with which he is already clothed. A guardian can only be removed for mismanagement or misconduct, and certainly a man's religious opinions are neither one nor the other. But if he should attempt by any harsh or unfair means to erase the impressions made by the parents on the mind of the child, and much more if he should put its conscience to any kind of torture, the law would not only justify but demand his removal.

This disposes of the first error assigned. The other two may be considered together. They amount to a complaint that Mr. Nicholson was removed from his guardianship over two of the minors and not the other three, there being no reason for the distinction and that he was not allowed to recover his costs from the opposite party. Perhaps it is somewhat surprising that he was not removed from the whole trust and compelled to pay all the costs of the case. But this error, if it be one, was in his favor, and he of all men should let it rest quietly.

We are asked by the appellees to make a decree now removing the appellant from his guardianship of all the children. But we could not do this if we would, because there is no appeal by the petitioner. And we would not if we could because there is no error in the record, and a decision on the merits by a court which had the parties before it and heard the witnesses is not to be disturbed for any thing short of palpable injustice.—*Decree Affirmed.*

☞ A bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad company has been introduced into the Legislature of New York. It has for its object the construction of a railway between the Mississippi and San Francisco, or any other place on the Pacific, and its capital is to be $100,000,000. Before the 1st of April, 1854, the Company are to survey 600 miles of the easterly line of the road. Its directors are Levi S. Chatfield, the present Attorney General, Canal Commissioner Follett, Mr. McAlpine, the State Surveyor and Engineer; Peter Cooper of New York, Elon Farnsworth, of Michigan; Lt. Gov. Church; Simeon Draper, of New York; Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; and several other gentlemen eminent in the political field.

☞ We learn from the Toronto *Colonist* that the Canadian Government have determined to undertake the immediate construction of the Sault St. Marie Canal.—The sum of £480,000, the amount required for the work, is to form an item in the estimates to be presented on the re-assembling of Parliament in February next.

☞ The New York *Day Book* remarks; Newspapers are the great feature of the day, the man who neglects them, or undervalues them, has not one spark of the spirit of the 19th century in him. He is a mistake from beginning to end; he should have been born, lived, and gone the way of all earth, years and years ago.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, says that the resolution of the senate, making and conferring the new title of Lt. General, will not pass the House. Hope it is so!

MARRIED.

In Harborcreek, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Leach, CHESTER WORMAN, of Westfield, N. Y., to Miss SARAH A. APPLEBEE, of the former place.

By the same, EBENEZER EVINS, and Miss CLARISA J. LEASING, all of Harborcreek.

On the 9th inst., in Springfield, by the Rev. R. Cheney, Mr. JOSEPH G. GILBERT, of Fredonia, Chautauque Co. N. Y., and Miss MARY JANE WATTLES of Springfield.

DIED.

On the 7th inst. in McKean township of inflammatory Croup, HENRIETTA C., oldest daughter of Thomas and Elvira R. Dunn, aged three years, three months and nineteen days.

At the residence of his uncle, M. B. Lowry Esq. in this city, on Friday morning last, FRANK LOWRY, an interesting and promising boy, in the 13th year of his age.

For the Erie Observer.

THE SONG OF THE SEEDY GENTLEMAN.

BY THE MAN WITH THE NEW COAT.

Walking round the town
Confoundedly out at elbows,
Felt a "kinder ginin coat"
Just below the shoulders;
Soon commenced a rip
Where the color touches,
Just above the hip—
At least, above the haunches.

Began to feel a shiver;
Besides a little seedy—
Half inclined to believe
A COAT was rather needy;
Then supposed, of course,
One that 'ud be in fashion,
Would be rather steeper
Than I could raise the cash on.

Had a severe attack
Of the prevailing influenza,
Nose inclined to red,
Eyes inflamed and rheumy;
Had buzzing in the head,
Brain confused and fumy;
The Doctor came and bled,
Then call'd a Coroner's jury!

Went to bed and tried
Punch and Preoperation,
Brain was nearly fried—
A martyr-like sensation;
Sent and bought a COAT
From JUSTICE, the Tailor;
Nose and eyes became
At once, a little paller!

Wife was in a "stiff,"
Looked reserved and stony,
Head high up and stiff
As a circus poney;

The COAT her pride disarms
Like a play of fiction,
Rushed into our arms—
Feeling past description!

A warning take of me
And don't become so seedy—
The cold kicks up a muss—
For really, 'tis'nt needy.
JUSTICE's the place—
To try it don't be backward;
Perhaps you can "run your face,"
At least, you can try it "on" and if you don't succeed you'll be as lucky as we were in attempting to make this line rhyme.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1853.

ERIE ACADEMY.

JOHN H. BURTON, Treasurer of Erie Academy, in account with Trustees.

1852.	DR.	
To Cash rec'd of M. Whallon, interest on bond,		$32 68
To do do J. H. Pressley, do do		20 00
To do do on rent of lots Nos. 30, 34, 36, 37,		40 00
To do do of D. Koehler, rent,		6 00
To do do on rent lot No. 40,		14 00
To do do from sale of lots in city of Erie, being 1/4 in hand,		2453 25
To do do from do for expense in selling,		75 50
To do do on rent of lot No. 1,		2 00
To do do " " 20,		10 25
To do do " " 5,		10 75
To do do " " 28,		18 22
To do do " " 40,		14 60
To do do " " 19,		19 54
To do do " " 23, 26, 27,		30 00
To do do " " 9,		6 60
To do do " " 29,		28 10
To do do " " 6, 17, 18,		26 97
To do do " " 11, 12, 41, 42,		41 52
To do do " " 7, 8,		16 45
To do do " " 30, 33, 34, 35, 37,		38 17
To do do " " 21, 22,		44 48
To do do " " 13, 14, 15, 16,		55 00
To do do of P. E. Burton, Interest on bond,		30 00
To do do of J. Thompson, "		30 00
To do do of J. C. Mar hall, advanced,		256 03
		$3361 21

1852.	CR.	
By Cash paid F. Purlin on account		$75 00
By do do "		25 00
By do do C. Benson, printing,		23 25
By do do A. P. Burlin & Co., printing		21 13
By do do James Skinner, account for drawing bonds & mortgages		23 00
By do do P. E. Burton, loaned		1000 00
By do do C. Miller, "		75 00
By do do F. Purlin, on account		75 00
By do do J. Thompson, loaned		1000 00
By do do J. White, cleaning Academy, &c.		25 63
By do do L. Warren, glazing		2 25
By do do S. Low, surveying		15 00
By do do J. H. Eiblet, labor		2 00
By do do G. L. Reuce, glazing		2 63
By do do F. Purlin, on account		50 00
By do do C. Crane stone		2 00
By do do J. Round, masonry		5 08
By do do W. Thornton, auctioneer		1 25
By do do F. Durlin, on account		50 00
By Treasurer's salary		50 00
By Cash in Treasury		125 29
		$3361 21
Amount due on Bonds,		$110 22
Loaned on Bonds and Mortgages,		11,100 83

We the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Erie, having met together at the office of the County Commissioners, and having been sworn according to law, and having carefully examined the account of John H. Burton, present Treasurer for the year 1852 of the Erie Academy, do certify that we find them correct as above stated, and that we find a balance of cash in the hands of the said Treasurer of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty nine cents. Given under our hands at Erie this 4th day of January A. D. 1853.

ELAZEL BOYD,
SAMUEL REEDER, } Auditors.
OREN REED,

Jan. 12.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
NEWLY DISCOVERED CARBON OIL.

ONE of the greatest discoveries of the age, which we do not hesitate to announce as the CHEAPEST means of artificial light ever yet presented, producing a GOOD LIGHT

For less than one quarter of a Cent per Hour,

and gives the *SOFTEST, PUREST, and most BRILLIANT LIGHT* ever yet produced by lamp and at *ONE FOURTH* the cost of fluid.

NOR CAN IT BE EXPLODED,

what'ser one trimming of the wick is sufficient for a month, and a six inch wick will last a year, nor does the steadiness of the light decrease as long as there is sufficient oil in the lamp to keep the wick moist—it will burn longer than Lard oil, and will not congeal in the coldest weather, and the price is only eighty seven and a half cents per gallon—to be used in Fluid Lamps.

Erie, Jan. 8 1853. J. H. BURTON & CO.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Fidel Duttlinger, in the East Ward of the city of Erie, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan 8, 1853. FIDEL DUTTLINGER.

We, the subscribers citizens of the said East Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Fidel Duttlinger, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—H. Cadwell, A. R. Fient, Adam Wild, John Hechtman, Lorence Kosbiel, E. A. Bennett, J. G. Barr, S. H. Kelsey, Fred. Schweseder, John Heilmann, C Siegel, Robert Hills, Moses Koch, Joseph Kelsey, John Lantz. 3t35

To the honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie:

THE Petition of Edward Green of the Borough of Waterford in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house now occupied by the said Edward Green in said Borough; he therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license for keeping an inn or public house of entertainment there, and your petitioner will pray, &c. Waterford, Jan. 9 1853.

We, the undersigned citizens of the Borough of Waterford aforesaid being personally acquainted with Edward Green, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the licenses is prayed do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance and he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers, we therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license, ready to his petition.

Signed:—A. Oliver, Thomas Oliver, H. Hamilton, J. Mackey, E. Mackey, Ezra Cooper, Chester West, Thomas J. Stanchil, Wm Blew, S. C. Stanford, A. Ross, Austin Cannon, Simeon Hunt. 3t35

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

THE Petition of Charles S. French of the west ward in the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said west ward city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1853. CHARLES S. FRENCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Charles S. French the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—J. G. Bullingham, Wm. C. Warner, Wm. Roach, P. H. Oliver, H. S. Fay, C. N. Wilcox, B. H. Boyle, Hiram Roberts, Benjamin Hill, J. W. Sellick, A. Andrews, P. Wheeler, A. Shalbah. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Walter W. Warner, of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house known as the Keystone House, formerly occupied by S. Keefer, in said city of Erie, he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 6, 1853. WALTER W. WARNER.

We the subscribers citizens of the West Ward of the city of Erie, in which the above Inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Walter W. Warner, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—Benj. C. Grey, J. Beckingham, J. P. Stafford, Clinton Pixley, John Stafford, Wm. Howard, Jr., David Wilcox, Harvey Stanchill, Cephas Brainard, Aaron W. Wilwell, John May, jr., Levi Churchill, John Brown, Truman Buck, L. W. Stiles, Rowland Stafford, Franklin Fellows. 3t35

To the honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of W. H. May of the township of Millcreek and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth that he is well provided with house room and convenient rooms for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern

Jan. 9 '53 W. H. MAY.

We, the undersigned citizens of Millcreek township, in which the above named tavern is to be kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed:—Thos. Dunn, Ira Parker, John Jowett, J. E. Nicholson, Henry Shattuck, Isaac Wolf, Thomas Dunnes, Claudius Dunn, Charles Vanvoe, David Wolf, Jacob Wolf, John R. Dunnes 3t35

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of George Taber of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by said Taber in the west ward.

He therefore prays the honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. GEORGE TABER.

We the subscribers, citizens of the ward aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that George Taber the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed:—William J. Gotwell, H. S. Fay, M. T. Coney, L. H. LeLean, Cookson Glenn, Hugh M. Middleton, Silas Wheeler, Timothy Pratt Chandler Taylor, William W. Akerly, William Carroll, Daniel Kendall, F. Carroll. 3t35

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Erie.

THE Petition of Samuel Wiswell of the township of McKean, and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

And he will pray, &c.

We, the undersigned citizens of McKean township in which the above mentioned tavern is kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed:—Benj. C. Grey, J. Beckingham, J. P. Stafford, Clinton Pixley, John Stafford, Wm. Howard, Jr., David Wilcox, Harvey Stanchill, Cephas Brainard, Aaron W. Wilwell, John May, jr., Levi Churchill, John Brown, Truman Buck, L. W. Stiles, Rowland Stafford, Franklin Fellows. 3t35

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of H. G. Sessions, of the city of Erie, in Erie county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house known as the New England Hotel, formerly occupied by Daniel Knoblock, in the said city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 6, 1853 H. G. SESSIONS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed, is kept, do certify that H. G. Sessions, the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—P. Hall, George Taber, A. C. Jakeon, H. Bates, O. A. Landon, J. H. Williams, Malo Randall, G. W. Fox, Geo. A. Elliot, Porter Kelsey, Benjamin Grant, S. C. Brownell. 3t35

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Perry G. Strahahan, of the township of Le Bœuff, and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township; he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. PERRY G. STRANAHAN.

We the undersigned, citizens of Le Bœuff township, in which the above mentioned tavern is kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed:—William J. Gotwell, H. S. Fay, M. T. Coney, L. H. LeLean, Cookson Glenn, Hugh M. Middleton, Silas Wheeler, Timothy Pratt Chandler Taylor, William W. Akerly, William Carroll, Daniel Kendall, F. Carroll. 3t35

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Erie.

THE Petition of Samuel Wiswell of the township of McKean, and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

And he will pray, &c.

We, the undersigned citizens of McKean township in which the above mentioned tavern is kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed:—Benj. C. Grey, J. Beckingham, J. P. Stafford, Clinton Pixley, John Stafford, Wm. Howard, Jr., David Wilcox, Harvey Stanchill, Cephas Brainard, Aaron W. Wilwell, John May, jr., Levi Churchill, John Brown, Truman Buck, L. W. Stiles, Rowland Stafford, Franklin Fellows. 3t35

To the honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of H. G. Sessions, of the city of Erie, in Erie county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house now occupied by Daniel Knoblock, in the said city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 6, 1853 H. G. SESSIONS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed, is kept, do certify that H. G. Sessions, the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—P. Hall, George Taber, A. C. Jakeon, H. Bates O. A. Landon, J. H. Williams, Malo Randall, G. W. Fox, Geo. A. Elliot, Porter Kelsey, Benjamin Grant, S. C. Brownell. 3t35

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Perry G. Strahahan, of the township of Le Bœuff, and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township; he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. PERRY G. STRANAHAN.

We the undersigned, citizens of Le Bœuff township, in which the above mentioned tavern is kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed:—Wm. F. Renderquecht, B. F. Sloan, A. C. Jackson, Porter Kelsey, Wm. M. Gallagher, A. P. Durlin, H. G. Sessions, P. Hall, T. W. Moore, N. Murphy, W. W. Warner, D. Zimmerman. 3t35

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of G. W. Fox, of the West Ward of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, known as Fox's Hotel in said West Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan 8, 1853. G. W. FOX.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the West Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that G. W. Fox, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and convenience for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed.—Wm. F. Renderquecht, B. F. Sloan, A. C. Jackson, Porter Kelsey, Wm. M. Gallagher, A. P. Durlin, H. G. Sessions, P. Hall, T. W. Moore, N. Murphy, W. W. Warner, D. Zimmerman. 3t35

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of H. G. Sessions, of the city of Erie, in Erie county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house now occupied by Daniel Knoblock, in the said city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. 6, 1853 H. G. SESSIONS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed, is kept, do certify that H. G. Sessions, the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—P. Hall, George Taber, A. C. Jakeon, H. Bates O. A. Landon, J. H. Williams, Malo Randall, G. W. Fox, Geo. A. Elliot, Porter Kelsey, Benjamin Grant, S. C. Brownell. 3t35

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Perry G. Strahahan, of the township of Le Bœuff, and county aforesaid, respectfully showeth, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township; he therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. PERRY G. STRANAHAN.

We the undersigned, citizens of Le Bœuff township, in which the above mentioned tavern is kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed:—Wm. F. Renderquecht, B. F. Sloan, A. C. Jackson, Porter Kelsey, Wm. M. Gallagher, A. P. Durlin, H. G. Sessions, P. Hall, T. W. Moore, N. Murphy, W. W. Warner, D. Zimmerman. 3t35

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of G. W. Fox, of the West Ward of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, known as Fox's Hotel in said West Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan 8, 1853. G. W. FOX.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the West Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that G. W. Fox, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and convenience for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed.—Wm. F. Renderquecht, B. F. Sloan, A. C. Jackson, Porter Kelsey, Wm. M. Gallagher, A. P. Durlin, H. G. Sessions, P. Hall, T. W. Moore, N. Murphy, W. W. Warner, D. Zimmerman. 3t35

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received from Putnam's—
Pictures of St. Petersburg—price 25 cents.
A Story of Life on the Indian ts—price 25 cents.
Romance of Student Life—price 25.
The Huguenot Family—price 37 1/2.

Erie Jan. 1, 1853. DURLIN & SLOAN.

APPLE SOLDLY furnished Steamboats, with the best tone ever found in a small instrument with a supply of Melodians, just received at the establishment of

Erie, Dec 25 1852 3t WM W LLING

The Cats are just in

BRINGING us a full supply of fresh groceries, consisting of sugars, 25 pipes, tobacco, wines, cordials, No. 1 mess mackerel in barrels, half barrels, and kits, also, pickled herring, white fish by the barrel and half barrel, codfish in quantity to suit purchasers, opium, elephant, lard and linseed oil, white lead, red lead, litharge, vermilion red, chrome yellow, chrome green, umbre, asphaltum, lampblack, &c., &c.

By this arrival we are in receipt of fresh raisins in boxes and half boxes, figs, French prunes, almonds, filberts, greenside and flat shad, pickled sardines, &c., also, a large quantity of Woodenware and Willow ware, cedar and painted washtubs, patent pails willow wagons, market baskets, sugar boxes, &c.; also, wax, sperm, pearl, star, sperm and Cincinnati tallow candles. Constantly on hand by the barrel, four, fish, salt and Claypool whiskey and a general assortment of liquors

SIEGEL & KILSEY,
Jan. 1 '53—tf. No. 4 Wrights Block Erie, Pa.
Waterford Dispatch please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted on the estate of Oliver James, of North East township, deed. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. EMILY JANES,
Jan 1 '53—6t3* HORACE JANES, } Admrs.

Erie & Waterford Plank Road Notice!

AT a meeting of the President and Managers of the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company, Dec. 21 1852, it was received that a semi-annual dividend of four per cent be declared on the stock payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the treasurer. JONAS GUNNISON,
Jan. 1 '53—3t28. Sec. and Treas.

Erie & North East Rail Road Company!

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for officers of the Erie & North East Rail Road Company will be held in their office in the city of Erie on Tuesday the 18th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. C. SPENCER, Secretary.
Office Erie & North East R. R. Company,
Erie, Pa., Dec 27, 1852 }
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NOTICE!

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie and North East Railroad Company convened at the office of said company in the city of Erie the 25th of December 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas doubts and difference of opinion have been entertained as to the limiting clause of the Charter lately passed by the legislature of this State the 11th day of March, 1851, on the company—And whereas, by the amendment to the act of incorporation of this company, entitled among other things "an act to change the mode of voting in the Erie & Northeast Railroad company," passed the 25th day of April 1852, the principal of the charter now have been incorporated, and it is proper and necessary before the annual election of directors of said company that the said amendment should be submitted to the stockholders for their acceptance or rejection Therefore:

Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of said company be and is hereby called to convene at the office of said company in the city of Erie on the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to determine whether they will or will not accept of the said act of the 11th day of April 1852.

Resolved, That the Secretary shall give notice of said meeting in at least four newspapers in the city of Erie, one in the city of Buffalo, and two in the city of New York.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions a meeting will be held at the time and place above mentioned for the purpose therein specified.

J. C. SPENCER, Sec'y.
Office Erie & Northeast R. R. Company,
Erie, Pa. Dec. 27 1852. }
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Cheering to the Ladies, and Interesting to All

WILCOX & NORTON, No. 2, Wright's block, State-street, Erie Pa., have just received a supply of very fine articles in the line of

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.

Among them are white satin slips, white Kid do., bronzed embroidered do., fancy silk gaiters and various other articles of similar character, as also the substantial articles needed by all for every day use.

For Gents wear of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters &c., their variety is so great it would be superfluous to specify. Suffice it to say they stock is more extensive and complete than ever before, and what is best of all for their customers, prices well suited to their desires. They will endeavor to maintain a more worthy appreciation of the public mind for abstaining from the use of those stale common place expressions resorted to by some, falsely representing their Goods cheaper than others, and permit them to dabble unmolested in their own dirty puddle, while W. & N. will endeavor by their practice to give unmistakable assurances that their facilities for procuring the best of work at the lowest possible prices cannot be surpassed, and probably is far from being equalled by even the most pompous pretenders. Delay not to secure the advantages arising from an early selection. Dec 25 1852-3t

TABLE BUTTER by the lb. at GOFF'S
Dec. 25, 1852 —3t

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

A LARGE supply of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, just received at No. 9, Brown's Hotel. This is the 2nd number of the new volume, and is one of the best ever issued

Erie Jan. 1—3t DURLIN & SLOAN.

Beauty vs Beauty !!

THERE is much in Nature beautiful, but who has examined the rich and beautiful articles at Sackton & Fuller's, and hesitate to admit that they can, if not excel, yet closely approximate to the beauties of Nature.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Doors open at 7 A. M. Admission free! Dec. 23 —3t.

Great Sale of Dry Goods!

At the New York Store, No. 6, Bonnell Block.

ELEGANT Cashmeres and Delaines, worth 31 1/2 and 37 1/2 selling for 18 1/2 at any other store, elegant Cashmere Long Shawls worth $15 will be sold for $10, elegant Silks for party and street dresses the best assortment of black Silks ever brought to this market, embroidered Collars from 6 1/4 cts. to $3—20,000 yards Prints Bed Ticks, Flannels, bleached Cotton, &c., all of which are now offered at New York cost Purchasers of Dry Goods will save 30 per cent on their purchases by calling at the New York Store, No 6, Bonnell Block.

Erie, Dec. 23—3t. MERRICK & DAVIS.

Graham and Godey!

GRAHAM'S and Godey's Magazines for January can be had at No. 9 Brown's Hotel. 36 DURLIN & SLOAN.

More Gift Books!

ANOTHER supply of gift books, suitable for young and old, will be received this day by express, at No. 9 Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec. 23 1852—3t DURLIN & SLOAN.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber intending to move to the West next spring, is desirous of settling his affairs, and hereby calls upon all indebted to him by note, book account or in any way, to call and adjust the same within one month, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. It is earnestly hoped this notice will receive due attention.

Erie, Dec. 11, 1852-3t. JOSEPH MATMILLER.

House and Lot for Sale!

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale the house and lot he now occupies on Tenth street, immediately in the rear of Hubert's oil factory. The house is two stories high, roomy and conveniently arranged for family purposes. The lot is a full one, well cultivated and contains different varieties of fine bearing fruit trees. There is upon the premises a well of never failing water, and a good barn. Apply for terms and other particulars to JOSEPH MATMILLER.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1852. tf31

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted on the estate of S. W. Colton, late of California, dec., all those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment within it delay, and all those having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticate for settlement. Dec. 11 '52. HARLEY SHERMAN, Administrator.

Locks and Latches.

A LARGE assortment just received direct from the manufactory for sale usually low.

Erie, Dec. 4—33 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

500 BAY State, Empire, Waterviect and Waterloo long, and square Shawls, at prices to suit the million.

Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 TIBBALS & HAYES.

25 DOZ. white and colored Kid Gloves, at five shillings and sixpence per pair. 28 — TIBBALS & HAYES.

WINTER Strained Lard Oil and bleached Elephant Oil at Erie Nov. 20 1852—28 J. H. BURTON & CO'S.

Homes of American Authors.

THE Homes of American Authors, the most beautiful Book in typography, illustration, and in binding, ever published, just received from Putnam's at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec. 4—33 DURLIN & SLOAN.

Beware of Counterfeits.

THOMPSON'S Bank Note Reporter and the Scalpel,—the one famous for "cutting up" the Banks, and the other for "cutting up" quackery—can be found at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852-3t DURLIN & SLOAN.

NEW GOODS!

NO 3, PERRY BLOCK.

ARUCKLE & KEPLER are now receiving their Winter stock of staple and Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following goods.

French and English Merinoes, Paramettas, black and colored Alapacas, Bombazines, plain and figured Persian Cloths, plain and figured De Lains, plain and figured Velvets; Bay State, Empire, Waterville and Scotch long and square shawls; Merrimack, Cocheco, Damel, Globe, Allen's, Union French and English Prints; Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery; Kid Mettno, Thibet and Silk Gloves, Silk and Linen Hdkfs; Velvet, Bonnet,

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS, Groceries, Pickles, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Fat-ching Fruit and Nuts. J. G. & W. I. MILLS, No. 3 Williams's Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., have re-opened a New Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

Wines,	Oranges,	Preserved Fruits,	Maccaronis,
Liquors,	Lemons,	Vermacilly	Sardines,
Cigars,	Figs,	Plain Pickles,	Anchovies,
Porter,	Raisins,	Mix'd Pickles,	Catsups,
Ale,	Nuts,	Pickled Oysters,	Currants,
Cider,	Cocoa,	Pickled Lobsters,	De Orgeat,
Cordials,	Pines,	Pickled Clams,	Curi.on, Ex Absiuths,

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.

ALSO—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionary by the Box, Soda Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars, and can sell better quality of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines. Liquors of every description constantly on hand, for Sale; Wholesale at low rates. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand by the Dozen or Single bottle in the purest.

AGENCY FOR BUFFALO ALE—Moffats and Gilman & Barton's Ale, for sale by the barrel, at Buffalo Price, adding transportation. Also—receiving in their Season Oysters in Shell, Keg and Can, from J. G. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

J. G. MILLS, New York. } W. I. MILLS, Buffalo.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and Dealers generally supplied with all articles in our line, at Buffalo prices.—ORDERS from City and surrounding country respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves that all goods shall be as recommended.

Erie, May 22, 1852

RECENT ARRIVAL!

FRESH GROCERIES.

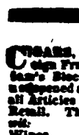
THE subscribers have just received at their stand, immediately opposite the Perry Block, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Rice and all the articles usually embraced in the list. Also, Liquors, Fruits, etc. with an assortment of Nuts and Confectionaries. Flattering themselves that their stock, in variety and excellence, is not surpassed in the city, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Their determination is to do business *cheap* for cash, considering the "nimble sixpence" of more worth than the "slow shilling," and that all parties are benefitted by the *ready pay system.*

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Groceries and other articles.

Call quickly lest the stock on hand becomes exhausted in the lapse of a few weeks. Our prices are so low that people will find themselves scarce able to resist the temptation to buy.

Erie, June 10 1850. 6 LANDON & RIBLET.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.



THE Subscriber, in gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage which he has received from the citizens of Erie for the past five years, would most respectively call their attention to his present location. Having erected a new shop on the east side of State street, two doors North of 8th, and adjoining H. Rubiet & Co's Cabinet Ware Rooms, he is prepared again to wait upon and accommodate his old patrons and friends, and hopes that by his usual success in making "good fits," not only to continue in their confidence, but also, thro' their influence, and by his own integrity and attention to business to secure a liberal share of the public patronage which he respectfully solicits.

Naval and Military Clothing made to order and Cutting for others to make up, done with care and promptness.

Erie, July 29, 1852. JOHN GOALDING.

BOG Wood, Amulet and colored Bracelets, just received at AUSTIN'S.

Erie August 7 1852 13 Opposite Brown's Hotel.

CABINET WARE, CABINET WARE!

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES,

THE subscribers would adopt this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, and would state that they have just received from the City of New York and Baltimore an assortment of

CABINET WARE,

embracing Mahogany Sofas of different styles, Mahogany French Bedsteads and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, with and without Marble Tops, with a list of other articles too numerous for newspaper detail, all of which are offered at prices lower than they can be procured in any other establishment west of New York. This is said in no spirit of empty boast, but from a conviction of its TRUTH, as all will find who may take the trouble to institute a personal examination.

They continue to manufacture all varieties of Cabinet Ware—They hold themselves in constant readiness to furnish, on the shortest notice, articles of whatever style or quality. Confident of their ability to give satisfaction, they invite to their stock, and their facilities for doing good and cheap work, the attention of the citizens of the city and county.

Mattresses of all sizes kept constantly on hand.

Erie, July 21, J. H. RISLEY & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NOW opening, an extensive assortment of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tamborines, Flutes, Fifes, &c., of every price and quality: also, Strings for Guitars, Violins and Violincellos, of the very best kinds, all very cheap at

Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. ACHESON, Opposite Brown's, State st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A large and powerful Telescope, costing in England Twenty Pounds, to be sold for one half its cost—warranted perfect in every respect, inquire of

Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. ACHESON, opposite Brown's State-st.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—I am now receiving a heavy stock of Iron and Steel of all kinds and sizes, also Anvils, Vises, Bellows, stock and Dies, Sledges, Hammers, Horse shoes and Nails, Malable Castings, Brass, Hub and sand Bands, &c., &c., which will be sold at the *lowest* figures. 22 RUFUS REED.

BUFFALO ALE.—Moffat's, Gilkman's & Barton's Ale in bbls and half bbls. for sale by J. G. & W. I. Mills, June 3. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

A LARGE and beautiful lot of Bonnett ribbons for fall and winter trade, selected with due regard to the prevailing fashions at Erie Oct. 9 1852—22 G. SELDEN & SON'S.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripe Shirtings Ticking Canton Flannel &c., at No. 6, Tracy's Block Cheapside

Erie Oct. 9 1852. 22 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TO THE LADIES.

JUST received the most splendid assortment of Ladies dress goods ever offered in this market, consisting of Gro De Rhine, Gro De Chene, Brocade, Pow. De Soie and Plaid Silks, Colored Crapes, Plaid, Plain and Watered Poplins, White and Colo'd Farthions, dotted and plain, Book and Swiss Mulls, striped, barred and plain Muslins, Muslin and Wool de Laines, Lama cloths plain and figured, printed Velvets, printed Persian cloths, Brocade and plain Alapaca, Coburg cloths, Bril and Colo'd French Merinos and many other styles of dress goods which we have not time to enumerate at present but call and see for yourselves and save money by purchasing cheap at the old stand of

Erie Nov. 6 1852—26 SMITH JACKSON

NEW WATCH, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

Sixth St., opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie.

THE subscriber, (late of the firm of G. Loomis & Co.,) comes before the Erie public and vicinity, soliciting a share of patronage, confident a large and well selected stock of the choicest and most fashionable GOODS always at low prices, together with the manufacturing of *Silver Ware* and *Jewelry*, and close attention to business will insure a reasonable support. Having been for the past fifteen years a resident of Erie, and intending to remain the rest of life, the public will find me no "bird of passage," but always on hand trying with the "rest of mankind" to sustain myself and family, in the world, I pledge myself to endeavor to maintain the reputation enjoyed by the old firm in every particular. Thankful to a generous public for my success thus far in life, I shall endeavor to merita continuance of their favors

Aug. 7 1852—13 THOS. M. AUSTIN.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired.

WINDOW GLASS.—The largest assortment ever brought into this city can be found at

Oct. 23-24 CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

AN extensive assortment of flavoring extracts the best in market, extracts for the handkerchief of every kind, Cologne, hair oils, pomades, amandine a certain cure for chapped hands, lip salve, shaving soaps and creams of first quality, bay rums, hair dye, hair restorative, depilatory powder, in short we constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of every kind of Perfumery, fancy articles and Yankee notions of almost every description.

Persons wishing to buy are respectfully invited to call as they may depend upon getting what they want at the lowest price, at the city drug store state-st. Erie Dec. 4 '52 P. HALL.

WRITING PAPER—Blue, White, Letter, Cap, Gilt-edge, colored, satin and note Paper, fancy envelopes, plain and self sealing envelopes, cards of all kinds which cannot fail to suit customers, give us a call and see. Dec. 4 1852-30 P. HALL.

J. M. SMITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 7 Bonnell Block, State St.reet, Erie, Pa.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are receiving almost daily in addition to their stock of goods, the largest and best assortment of Groceries to be found west of New York City. Thankful for the liberal patronage received since our commencement in this city, we would most respectfully call the attention of merchants and others wishing goods in our line, to an exhibition of our stock before going to Buffalo or New York. We wish it distinctly understood that we will sell goods for *Cash or Ready Pay*, as cheap as can be purchased in Buffalo or in New York, with the addition of expenses in getting goods to this City.

● The following comprise a small part of our stock—

50 Hhd. N. O., Mus'd., and P. R., Sugars.
100 Bbls. Crushed Pow'd, Granulat'd & Coffee do.
10 Tierces Dutch Crushed Sugar,
20 Boxes Refined Loaf do.
20 Hhd. Mus'd., and P. R. Molasses,
20 Tierces do, do. do.
75 Bbls. do, do. do. & S. H. do.
25 do. Steuart's Syrup,
10 do. Cuba Honey.
150 Chests and half Chests Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas,
100 Bx. from 4 to 16lbs of Black and Green do.
75 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
20 Boxes Ground Coffee,
75 do. Cavendish Tobacco, all qualities,
30 do. ½ lb lump do. superior qualities,
25 Bbls. J. Anderson's Smoking Tobacco, ½, ¼ & lb prs.
Also, several different brands Fine Cut Chewing.
75 Packages Mackeral, No's 1, 2 & 3, in whole, ½ & ¼ Kits,
200 Boxes Herring, No, 1 and Scalded,
50 Qtls Cod Fish,
25 Bbls. Refined Winter Strained Oil,

Also, Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, Rice, Powder, Shot Safety Fuse, Wrapping, Cap and Letter Paper: *Mustard*, and Pickles, of an excellent quality and cheap—besides a great many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement of this kind. We also have in addition to the goods above mentioned, a large stock of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had 25 per cent. cheaper for the same quality, than can be purchased west of New York, notwithstanding the great advance in liquors. London and Philadelphia Porter, Scotch Ale, and Wines of almost all descriptions. Please call and examine for yourselves, and you will be satisfied that you can do better than by going to Buffalo or New York.

Erie, Dec. 4, 1852. 30 J. M SMITH & Co.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Robert Hills of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house known as the Farmer's Hotel, formerly occupied by L. A. Constantine in said city of Erie. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. ROBERT HILLS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Robert Hills the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—C. M. Tibbals, J. J. Lintz, H. Cadwell, M. Meyer, C. W. Mayberry, Thos. Sill, Rufus Reed, Lucius A. Constantine, Moses Koch, John S. Brown, John M. Justice, H. L. Brown, W. W. Loomis, Bernard Hubley. Jan. 1 '53—3:34.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Park Row, a few doors West of the RED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent Gallery in the U States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be excelled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age. Let it be distinctly understood this pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 16

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Dunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes, Cuff pins and bracelets Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pens: steel fob and guard chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers at the east to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mills, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other timepieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, bass viols, guitars, violins, banjors, tamtourines, clarionets, flutes, fingeolets, fifes, accordeons, &c., solar and camphene lamps, and germolide, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver forks and teaspoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives, &c.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of Pen knives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor strops, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANNIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks,

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visitors at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M., *free gratis*, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

POISONING.

THOUSANDS of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

☞ "*Be not deceived*," but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Aug 31 1852. 1y15

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that looked his farm all to pieces after he had seen it struck, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you set rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LIDDELL & CO.

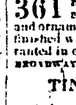
N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.

March 13, 1852. 1f41

PIANO FORTE EMPORIUM.

361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The most extensive and varied assortment of Rosewood Piano Fortes, plain and ornamental, elegant patterns, elaborately carved, and highly finished with Pearl keys, all of our own manufacture, and warranted in every particular, can be found at our Warerooms, 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Sept. 23—1y30. BENNETT & CO.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.



N. MURPHY would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, on the Park Row with a large and better assortment Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best iron, and offered at the most reasonable rates, wholesale or retail. Hollow ware Stoves of all prices and qualities constructed with reference to usefulness and convenience, and of the most durable material. Also stove pipe and elbow, and an assortment of JAPAN WARE

Which he flatters himself is unexcelled, if equalled, in this city.—Milk pans of all sizes and Cheese vats of every description constantly on hand. Determined to pursue the business with energy and faithfulness, and to spare no effort to render satisfaction, he hopes to receive and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Erie May 1 1852.

FISH!—Just receiving, Whitefish, Mackerel, Salt Codfish and Herring selling at a moderate profit at our store.

Erie, Nov. 6 1852—26 VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.

PITTSBURG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!!!

Capital $100,000.

MUTUAL AND JOINT STOCK RATES COMBINED.

Office under Mansion Hall, 5th St., Pitts., Pa.

IT insures on the Joint Stock and Mutual principles, thus having two distinct departments, combines the privileges of two separate companies, at the expense only of conducting a single institution, and controlled by one board of Directors, thus securing harmony, tragality and safety.

OFFICERS.

James S. Hoon, President. J. C. Leech, Treas.
S. M'Clurkan, Vice Pres't. C. A. Colton, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Hoon,	Joseph S. Leech,
John Scott,	Charles A. Colton,
S. M'Clurken,	Wm. Phillips.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

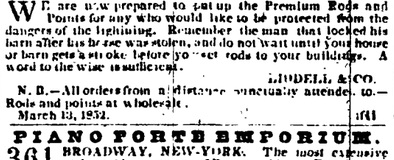
Hon. Wm Wilkins, Late Secretary of War.
Hon. Walter Forward, Late Secretary of Treasury.
John Snyder, Esq., Cashier of Pittsburg Bank.
Malcolm Leech, Esq., Wholesale Grocer.

MEDICAL BOARD, CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

J. Gazzam, M. D., J. Brooke, M. D., W. Addison, M. D., E. G. Elrington, M. D. L. BRAINARD, General Agent.

The undersigned agent of the company at this place and vicinity, is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance, also to furnish books of rates explaining the terms, &c., of the company to any who may wish. A. B. CHAPIN, Agent.

Erie, Oct 30 1852—23 No 2 Williams Block.



PIANO FORTES!

THE Subscribers would respectfully invite attention to their stock of Piano Fortes, among them may be found the best assortment of Rosewood Pianos ever offered in this market, including the celebrated Dutton's patent Agraffe Action (or Repeating) Piano Forte, made at Albany. The superiority of these Pianos is unanimously acknowledged, and they have received ten first class premiums within the past five years, in all places where placed in competition with all the makers generally known in this vicinity. The eight hundred dollar Piano sold by us last month to a gentleman in Philadelphia was pronounced the finest ever exhibited in that city. Every instrument is warranted to give perfect satisfaction and the new attachment is now so much in use that a Piano is not considered perfect without it. We shall be happy to show to all who call on us, and I pledge ourselves to deliver in this city any Piano Forte made by them at precisely the same price charged at the manufactory without adding transportation &c.

Buffalo, Dec. 18 1852—3m32. J. SAGE & SONS.

SHAWLS of every description at the New York Store—selling at half price. Dec. 18-32. MERRICK & DAVIS.

BOTTLES and Flasks, vials and jars selling at wholesale and retail at the city drug store. Dec. 4-30. P. HALL.

HANNERS Oil for sale at the lowest market prices, by the gal or barrel warranted pure fish oil, also a nice article of solar lamp oil and burning fluid for sale at the city drug store, state st.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852 30 P. HALL.

BALANCED Goods.—A large amount on hand, which will be sold at low rates at July 17 1853—10 J. B. COOK'S.

To Rent.

A THREE story dwelling, familiarly known as the "Bank House," on State street, is offered for rent on reasonable terms. It is one of the finest edifices, as well as most agreeable residence in the city. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to Erie Dec. 18—52. I. ROZENSWEIG.

War with Spain!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his short career in the mercantile business, takes this method of informing them that he still continues to sell goods at his unusually low prices, for Cash only, believing that small profits and quick sales is the great secret of doing business. Among his present stock may be found Broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, vestings, brocha all wool, cashmere, palm leaf, silk and strandilla long and square shawls, paramatta, merinoes, delaines, ginghams, undersleeves, embroidered collars, torchon edgings, insertings, silk and linen bilks, plain and embroidered, gloves and hosiery, velvet ribbons, lace, gum and a general assortment of dress trimmings, merrimac and other prints, brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings, all of which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the city dare offer the same quality of goods.

New York Cash Store, 4 doors east of Erie Bank.

Erie Dec. 18—32 JOHN SWEENEY.

CROCKERY.—The largest stock, the best ware, and the lowest prices in this city is at

Erie, Dec. 18, 1852. ABBUCKLE & KEPLER'S.

78 SACKS Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale.

Erie Dec. 4—30 CLARK & M'CARTER.

9849 YDS. M. Delains, Cashmeres, Persian Cloths, etc. These we guarantee to sell for less money than they were jobbed for two weeks ago 22 TIBBALS & HAYES.

WINDOW glass of all sizes and qualities, warranted good and will be sold at a small advance above first cost, great inducements for purchases to buy at the City Drug store.

Erie, Dec. 4 1852. P. HALL.

BRANDIES, Wines, Liquors, Alcohol and everything in the trade warranted good and pure will be sold in the most satisfactory manner. Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

SUGARS!

CRUSHED, Pulverised, Loaf, Granulated, Porto Rico and New Orleans sugars by the bbl or pound, cheap as the cheapest at the Keystone Grocery. Dec. 4 1852—30. T. W. MOORE.

FISH!

FRESH Herring, Mackerel, White and Codfish for sale by Dec. 4 30. T. W. MOORE, Opposite Brown's New Hotel.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE best and cheapest lot of Green and Black Teas in this city can be found at the grocery store of T. W. MOORE.

Erie Dec. 4—30. Opposite Brown's New Hotel, state st.

STEWARTS' Syrup, Porto Ricoand New Orleans Molasses for sale cheap at Dec. 4 1852—30. M'CRUM'S Grocery.

BRUSHES, paint, varnish, dusting, hair, flesh, hair, brown, counter, scrub, scouring, blacking, white-wash, nail, scrub, crumb, camel hair, pencil, blender, shoe, window, hearth and marking brushes of first quality and selling to suit the times, call and get a great bargain. Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

R. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

120 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Eberman's) Buffalo.

MR. H. having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. S. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentleman wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. 1f3.

DURKEE'S Baking Powder by the gross or doz. for sale by J. G. & W. I. Mills,

June No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself: by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $1.50.

Buffalo Robes for $4 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on State st., where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 5.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH, HALLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R W Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 9th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of proprietory Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of the case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it: fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the severity of the attack, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch

Margaret M'Conigan, an Irish servant girl, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Tarce & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, ask can vouch for the following statement—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and now thinking my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without any inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE,

North st., Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following Complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Liver Com-	Secondary	
Asthma	Dysentery	plaints	Symptoms	
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas	Lumbago	Tic Douloureux	
plaints	Female Irregu-	Piles	Tumours	
Blotches on the	larities	Rheumatism	Ulcers	
Skin	Fevers of all	Retention of	Venereal Af-	
Bowel Com-	kinds	Urine	fections	
plaints	Fits	Scrofula, or	Worms of all	
Colics	Gout	King's Evil	kinds	
Constipation of	Head-ache	Sore Throats	Weakness	
the Bowels	Indigestion	Stone and Gra-	from whatev	
Consumption	Inflamation	vel	er cause	
Debility			&c., &c.	

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes at 25cts., 62½cts., and $1 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York,

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

☞ Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. 1y31

WHISKEY by the bbl at 18½ per gall, and a quantity at June 25. J. G. & W. I. Mills, No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

DUNLAP'S BOOK OF FORMS! New Edition.

E. & J. Biddle, No. 8 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, have just published a *Book of Forms*, containing

MORE THAN TWELVE HUNDRED FORMS.

For practice in the Courts of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and for Conveyancers, also for the use of Public Officers and Men of Business generally. Adapted to the recent acts of assembly of Pennsylvania, with explanatory remarks and numerous precedents and references to standard authorities. To which are appended a Glossary of Law terms and a copious Index. By James D. Dunlap, Counsellor at Law, &c. Second Edition. Price—Four Dollars.

The publishers have already received from nearly all of the Presidents Judges of our State, and from other gentlemen eminent in the legal profession, their opinions of the work, which are of a highly complimentary nature. The following are selected from a large number of an equally favorable character.—

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: The collections of court forms for conveyancing, &c., which had been in use previous to the publication of Dunlap's work in 1845, needed revision to make them convenient, and to adapt them to changes which legislation had rendered necessary in the practice in the courts in Pennsylvania.

Your edition of that work therefore received, as it merited, the approbation of the legal profession, and supplied a want which was felt by business men generally throughout the State.

After the numerous testimonials which you have received from eminent judges, in respect to the usefulness and excellence of that work, commend mon of it from me would be superfluous.

I may be permitted, however, to remark that I approve of the general character and arrangement of the work, and, having examined a portion of the new edition which you are publishing, I may add that the matter has been greatly enlarged and improved in the edition, and that, when published, the book will be the most convenient and useful one of the kind extant.

Very truly yours, &c.,

R. G. WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 14 1852.

Gentlemen: "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms" is a work of decided merit. I am glad to find that it has been republished, with many valuable additions. It should be in the hands not only of lawyers and magistrates, but of the business community generally. There is scarcely a position in life in which a man will not occasionally find himself in need of the assistance of such a work. I hope the author may be abundantly renumerated for the earning and industry bestowed upon it.

With great respect, yours, &c.,

WALTER FORWARD.

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle,

Green-burgh, April 9, 1852.

Gentlemen: You have favored me with the printed sheets, from page 9 to 136 inclusive, of the second edition of Mr. Dunlap's Book of Forms. I am pleased to learn that a second edition of his work is about being issued. It has been, and now is, one of the best works of the kind in the hands of the profession, and is evidently much improved by the author's revision and additions.

I have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Dunlap of a gentlemen whose respectable professional attainments and methodical habit of mind fit him well to be the author of such a work. I shall not hesitate to recommend it to the gentlemen of the Bar in the 10th district. Very respectfully, &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle J. M. BURRELL.

Huntingdon, April 26 1852

Gentlemen: Important changes in our statutes, since the publication of "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms," seemed to call for some enlargement of that excellent and highly useful work—The edition which you are about to publish, embodying as it does a very large amount of new and varied matter, and being so well adapted to general and present wants, cannot fail to be greeted with a cordial welcome by the profession.

A familiar acquaintance with the work, and a careful examination of the sheets of the forthcoming edition, enable me to recommend it, with great confidence, as a book which should be in the hands of every conveyancer, and have an early place in the library of every gentleman engaged in the practice of the law.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle. GEORGE TAYLOR,

Oct. 30 1852. tf23

Dress Trimmings.

SILK fringes, lace gimp, Jenny Lind trimmings ribbon do. velvet ribbons, silk braid, worsted do. gilt edged and plain silk trimmings, buttons and other kinds of trimmings at

Erie Nov. 6 1852—26. SMITH JACKSON'S.

LADIES Snow Overshoes, a new and desirable style; also, Ladies Fine Gaiters, of all sizes from twos to eights, for sale by Sept. 25. WILCOX & NORTON.

A LARGE supply of fresh Drugs and Chemicals warranted pure, offered for sale on the lowest prices by P. HALL, City Drug Store State-st., Erie Pa. Dec. 4 1852—30

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday Nov. 22d 1852, Trains leave Erie going East daily, sundays excepted, as follows.

No. 1, Day Express and Mail at 12 30 P. M.
" 2, Freight " 2 00 " "
" 3, Night Express " 1 20 A. M.

Trains leave by Eastern Railroad time, which is about thirty (30) minutes faster than Erie Time. J. F. TRACY,

Erie Nov. 27 1852—29. Sup't.

PURE and extra white lead, dry and ground in oil by the pound keg or ton. Linseed oil from Ohio warranted pure, boiled and unboiled, by the barrel or gallon, spiritis Turpentine in abundance, varnishes of every kind, chrome green and yellow, American, Chinese, vermillion and venition red, yellow ochre, french yellow, Paris green, lamp black of every quality, Prussian and ultra-marine blue, whiting, red lead, litharge, Turkey umber and every other kind of paints and materials in the trade which are offered as low as can be bought in this latitude.

Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

50 Boxes superior Cavendish Tobacco of all grades, also pure natural leaf Tobacco for sale by

Erie Nov. 6 1852—26. STERRETT & GRAY, Cheapside.

100 BBLS Coffee, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Refined Sugars, at Nov. 6-26 STERRETT & GRAY.

25 HHDS. all grades of Brown Sugar for sale by

Erie Nov. 6 1852—26 STERRETT & GRAY.

20 BBLS. Molasses, also 10 bbls. Stewart's best Honey Syrup for sale by Nov. 6—26 STERRETT & GRAY.

100 Boxes Herring, Codfish, Mack'erel, Whitefish and Trout for sale by v. 6-26 STERRETT & GRAY.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia.)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, building and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

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☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Erie Agent.

Erie, Feb. 10, 1852.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

THIS Company divided their risks into two classes, viz.—First Class or *Farmers Company*, in which farm property and detached buildings may be insured. No risk taken in this class to exceed $2000.

Second Class or Commercial Department, in which various kinds of buildings, merchandize &c., in Villages and Cities, may be insured. No risk taken in this Class to exceed $2,500. The funds in one Class will not be taken to pay losses in another.

NO RISK TAKEN TO EXCEED $2,500.

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